PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
THE RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,100.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 8-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
18th May	PENINSULAR	5894	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th „	PENINSULAR	5394		
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	OCEANA	6610		
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6535
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th „	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th „	ARABIA	7908		
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9661
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals. Sailing as Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH MAY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific. Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May 1907
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	17th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitt	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
VILLE D'ALGER	5,376	Combe	31st „ „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May 1907
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June „
ARMAND BEHIE	6,385	Guionnet	20th July „

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May
AFRICA	4536	P. Radesich	1st June
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4536	P. Radesich	1st Aug
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4536	P. Radesich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Draglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistorigo	24th June.
*† P. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,081 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	29th June.

For farther particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freights Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy 1 anna 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvee Street.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	3,170	Mon.	20th May	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur.	16th May	8 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
DWARKA	1,760	Frid.	17th May	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,816 tons, on MONDAY, 20th May, calling inter alia at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th May, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 28th May.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
13th May, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
ORCADIA	A. Haig	6716	28th May.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	18th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th „
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
ORCADIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 560
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timely to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
*KAISER	2724	von. Holdt	16th May 1907.
REICHSHAG	2905	Ihle	27th „ „
*BUNDESRATH	2986	Greiwe	6th June „
SOMALI	2955	Birch	17th „ „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival at	Departure.
				1907
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	.....	18th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
MUKER MARU	...	F. W. Horton	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	22nd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

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"ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

LONDON Agents:—SUTTON & Co., Carriers to H. M. The late Queen.
Full particulars from:—

COUTTS & CO.,
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FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
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FUNDS OVER .....£13,000,000.

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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,538,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
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THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	45 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected for consideration our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

The Military Lever Waeth, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action,

The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	380	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	480	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and cancerous sores, eruptions, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually of their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These circulars will be found in the Parcel (Box) under the stairs; see special Notice wrapped round each bottle of these preparations.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsihling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking		Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.	
Thalping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and short periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Acting Agent.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 36 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "also, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, pay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "NEWBY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chalol or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expence.

Captain MacFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th May, 1907

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per "Hansa" Line Steamer "NEIDENFELS," from NEW YORK, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requeste to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Carnac Bunder, from Messrs. R HIMTOOLA SUNDERJEE and Co., against payment of all landing charges.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within seven days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 13th May 1907.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO-RUBATTINO.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 13th instant, THIS AGENCY will be represented by Mr. G. DEGROSSI, who is APPOINTED to and will act as AGENT.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

BOMBAY, MAY 12TH, 1907,

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED WEDNESDAY, 29th May, 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a Member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, who has resigned.

The BALLOT BOX will be open at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on the above date.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 14TH MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANU NARAYAN KOTHARE, the Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. CHANDA RAMJEE, deceased, has contracted for an absolute sale to our clients free from incumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments, situate at Napean Sea-Road, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, subject to the right of Hormasji Ardesir Wadia, his heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, under an Indenture of Lease of the said premises, dated the 23rd day of February, 1906, and made between said Nanu Narayan Kothare of the one part and the said Hormasji Ardesir Wadia of the other part.

Any person or persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, or claim into or upon the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, at their Office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims if any and the same if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the West side of the Napean Sea Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,650 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by vacant land, formerly belonging to the said Nanu Narayan Kothare, as the Executor of the said Chanda Ramjee, but now sold to the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, and partly by the property of Bomanji Edulji Kassinath; on or towards the West by the Sea-shore; on or towards the North by the property of the said Bomanji Edulji Kassinath; and on or towards the South by a portion of a private Road, way or passage, and which said piece of land forms part of land numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Survey No. 48, and New Survey No 7141, and is now in the occupation of the said Hormasji Ardesir Wadia.—Dated this 13th day of May, 1907.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1907, for a 10 TON STEAM ROAD ROLLER.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 350 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 13TH MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL POWER of ATTORNEY, on behalf of my Musical Shop, Reid & Co., situate at Parade, Secunderabad (Deccan), granted to MR. MASTAFA ALI KULLUL-KASIB of Secunderabad (Deccan), is revoked from this date, and the General Power of Attorney is granted to Mr. C. F. PERREIRA, who is Authorised to SIGN for and represent the abovementioned shop.

Anyone, whoever deals with the said Mr. Mastafa Ali Kul-lul-Kasib, in the name of Reid and Co., will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

T. M. FERNANDES.

29th April, 1907.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST STATUTORY MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, at Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, 1907, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report.
2. To elect Directors of the Bank as all the present Directors retire at the meeting but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
BOMBAY, 30th APRIL, 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Cassell's Book of Quotations. By W. Gurney Benham. Containing upwards of 32,000 References from 1,300 authors	9 3
Dr. Brewer's Reader's Handbook of Famous Names in Fiction, Allusions, References, Proverbs, etc.	2 10
Every Man's Dictionary of the English Language Showing the Pronunciation, and Definition of Wor's. Revised by C. A. Goodrich.	3 12
A Technological and Scientific Dictionary. Edited by C. F. Tweney and G. F. Goodchild, M. A., B. Sc.	16 3
Chambers' Concise Gazetteer of the World, Topographical, Statistical, Historical, Pronouncing. Edited by David Patrick ...	5 4
The World-Wide Atlas. By J. Scott Keltie, L. L. D., etc.	5 10
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, and Universal Information. A complete Record of all Nations and Times	18 6
"A. B. C." Universal Commercial Electric Telegraph Code. 5th Edition...	17 8
Indian Ready Reckoner And Table Book of Commercial and Household Calculations. By C. D. A.	4 8
The Little Cyclopædia of Common Things. By the Rev. Sir George Cox, Bart.	2 3
Cyclopædia of Education. A Practical Handbook of Reference on All Subjects connected with Education...	2 3
Crabb's English Synonyms Explained	2 10
King's Classical and Foreign Quotations ...	5 4
The Twentieth Century Citizen's Atlas of the World. Containing 56 pages of Maps and Plans with an Index, a Gazetteer, and Geographical Statistics. Edited by J. G. Bartholomew, F. R. G. S.	18 6
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged	7 14
Enquire Within upon Everything. Enlarged and thoroughly revised	2 3
The Students' English Dictionary. By John Ogilvie, L. L. D.	2 10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that Mr. F. T. RICKARDS having proceeded to England on leave Mr. J. G. H. COLLISTER has been appointed by the Board of Directors to act as Agent, G. I. P. Railway, during Mr. RICKARDS' absence.

F. L. MUIR,
Secretary.
VICTORIA TERMINUS, 13TH MAY, 1907.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TENDERS addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, will be received upto noon 31st May, 1907, for 10,000 Australian or Indian Wood sleepers, 9' 6" by 10" by 5", C.I.F. Karachi Sleepers only which are sound and seasoned will be accepted.

Parties tendering shuld give the dates of delivery for parcels of 5,000 each or lot at one time.

EDWARD JACKSON, M Inst. C.E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
PORT ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MANORA, 9TH MAY 1907.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS LEE BAIRD SMITH, MAJOR, ROYAL SCOTS, (DECEASED).

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of FRANCIS LEE BAIRD SMITH (late Major, Royal Scots Regiment), are hereby required to send in their claims to the President of Committee of Adjustment of his Estate, Royal Scots, Bombay, all such claims to reach him not later than 5th June, 1907.—Dated this 9th day of May, 1907.

PRESIDENT COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT,
Royal Scots, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and dispatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Mandvi Hill, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

OPEN AIR ENTERTAINMENT.

B. E. S. H. SCHOOL GROUNDS,
THURSDAY, 16TH MAY, 9-15 P.M.
IN AID OF THE ORGAN FUND,
BYBULLA CHURCH.

PART I.

1. Glee ..... "Prem Oberon in Fairy-Land."... (Calcott.)
2. Song ..... Master A. Grant.
3. Solo (Concertina) ..... Mr. H. C. Macnee.
4. Part-Song ..... "The May Fly"... (Calcott.)
5. Song ..... Mr. Martin.
6. Recitation ..... Major Kean.
7. Song ..... Mr. Marsh.

PART II.

1. Glee ..... "Hail Smiling Morn"..... (Attwood.)
2. Song ..... Mr. Kingston.
3. Solo (Cornet) ..... Mr. Rhenius.
4. Part-Song ..... "You Gentlemen of England." .... (Calcott.)
5. Song ..... Mr. Martin.
6. Humorous Sketch ..... Mr. Marsh.
7. Duet ..... Messrs. Boardman and Ross.

ENTRANCE AT THE EAST GATE, PAREL ROAD, ONLY.

Admission, Re. 1.

Children, Half-price.

MADAME ZARIA,

AMERICAN FORTUNE TELLER,

LAST FEW DAYS in Bombay and can be consulted

Daily from 10 to 1 and from 4 to 6 o'clock.

FEES REDUCED from Rs. 10 to Rs. 3.

AT

ROOM NO. 45, APOLLO HOTEL.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID ..... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaslars, Dhotios, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cassocks, Thana Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gunseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
EXPORT AGENTS, PRODUCE & RENTS.
EXPORT DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.
68 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a GREAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

LOANS.—Every kind of LOAN BUSINESS negotiated expeditiously and confidentially on favourable terms. Enquiries invited. Apply ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—UPPER STOREY of a large BUNGALOW, at Santa Cruz, containing 4 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms attached, 1 Drawing Room, and 1 Dining Room, with stabling and Servants' Quarters and a big Compound and Garden with 2 Wells. Apply to Box, No. 940, C/o "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & CO., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

BULBS—DAHLIAS, Choice, Pompon and Cactus Sorts, Begonias, Gloxinias, Achemenes, &c., in healthy condition just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

A GOOD RECORD is a good Entertainer: Have you heard the New "FONTIPA'S" at the "GRAMOPHONE HALL?" Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 33, Meadow Street.

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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NEW FEATURES.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*:—

CRICKET

EIGHT ARTICLES, BY

P. F. Warner (of Middlesex Captain of England);

A. A. Lilley (England's greatest wicket-keeper);

A. O. Jones (Captain of Notts);

A. E. Knight (Leicestershire's chief stay; an accomplished writer on Cricket).

G. L. Jessop (Captain of Gloucestershire; has played many times for England);

J. T. Tyldesley (of Lancashire; England's surest bat);

B. J. T. Bosanquet (of Middlesex);

A. C. MacLaren (Captain of Lancashire).

NOTE.

The articles are bright and attractive to the general reader, and written by men whose names are right to the front in Cricket matters. We have selected for treatment new, practical, and original subjects, and the matter is in every case personal and anecdotal. Mr. Warner led the team which regained our Cricket prestige in Australia; he has played Cricket in many climes; Mr. G. L. Jessop, the famous hitter, gives reminiscences of the new style and the old; Mr. A. A. Lilley, as wicket-keeper, has new views on the present state of Cricket (he is this season to be the worthy recipient of a National testimonial); Mr. J. T. Tyldesley, a keen observer and player, writes of games won and lost through forcing the game.

PROGRAMME.

P. F. Warner,
The Greatest Game I ever Played in.

A. A. Lilley,
How to Brighten Cricket.

A. O. Jones,
The Virtue of Hitting Hard and Hitting Often.

J. T. Tyldesley,
The Art and Advantage of Forcing the Game.

A. C. MacLaren,
How Good Fielding Helps the Bowler.

B. J. T. Bosanquet,
The Value of Unorthodox Cricket.

A. E. Knight,
The Bowler and the "Sporting" Wicket.

G. L. Jessop,
Hitters of To-day and Yesterday.

HUMOUR

New Series of Eight . . . . .
REALLY LAUGHABLE SKETCHES
BY

F. P. Dunne,
("Mr. Dooley.")

Athol Forbes,
(Author of "Odd Fish," &c.)

A. St. John Adcock,
(Author of "Humours of London Life," &c.)

J. J. Bell,
(Author of "Wee McGreegor," &c.)

G. B. Burgin,
(Author of "Tuxter's Little Maid," &c.)

S. Baring-Gould,
(Author of "John Herring," &c.)

Edwin Pugh,
(Author of "The Purple Head.")

NOTE.

We have secured a new contributor in the person of "Mr. Dooley," whose work in the leading magazines has drawn so much comment. The other writers are well-known for their power of realizing really humorous situations and characters.

PROGRAMME.

1. "Mr. Dooley on Glory," F. P. DUNNE.
2. "The Humours of Marrying," ATHOL FORBES.
3. "The Mediator," J. J. BELL.
4. "The Man from Queen Street," G. B. BURGIN.
5. "The Silent One," EDWIN PUGH.
6. "Spoilt Men and Women," A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.
7. "Cabman 7015," J. M. JACOBS.
8. "Lost on the Sands: a Summer Episode," S. BARING-GOULD.

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CHARMING NEW SERIAL OF GREAT INTEREST.

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PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

will cure you. After a few doses the blotches and pimples will disappear, your skin will assume a natural ruddy colour, your eyes brighten and life will again take on a rosy aspect. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls go to the seat of the trouble. They bring Nature back to the balance which she had left, and which result in pimples and blotches. You may try hundreds of medicines, numerous so-called cures, but you will come back to Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls sooner or later. Why delay? Take them now and astonish your friends by your renewed vigour and healthy appearance. Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. Of all chemists and of

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Spithead, 2,922 tons Captain J T Clucas, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clifton Hall, 2,532 tons, Captain D Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal,

THE steamer Ayathia, 694 tons, captain B J Curtis arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Madura, 1,373 tons Captain G Elton, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 99 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, 2,043 tons, Captain H G Finlayson R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Xema, 446 tons Captain D Mahomed, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and 73 deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi via coasta ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Karara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo 34 cases opium and Mr Moore, Mr Mears, Amt Sung and Mrs Smythe and child and 100 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line's s Circassia is due to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant with the following passengers. Mrs Beaman and infant. Lieut H C Boxer, Second Lieut E M Halsetigg, Del Lacey, Mrs W Neville, Mr A J Rose, Mr C F A de Souza, Capt J F Tyrell, Mrs Tyrell Second Lieut G B Walker, Mrs Carr's Ayah,

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3,899 tons, Captain R A Peters, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo, Miss M Hall, Miss Marie Veeta, Mr Bert Swan, Mr Brodie, Rev O P and Mrs Ellis and infant Mr and Mrs Quicke, Mr and Mrs J W Sinclair, Mr P Pramji, Mrs O R and 2 Misses Forbes, Mr H G Sherrim, Miss E Kyritz, Mr Weiman, Mr Lopiz—For Shanghai, Miss Staples, Mr M A Cazeroui—For Yokohama—Mr O M Metha—For Singapore—Mr Y Jacob and Mr E J Bishop.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ..... Capt Hickley ..... R N
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Heneage ..... R N
H M S Proserpine ..... Comdr James ..... R N
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Cdmdr W Hose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ..... Capt W L Kelly ..... Madras Fleet
R I M S Investigator ..... Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ..... Lieut Ramsay ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 13.

R I M S Canning ..... Comdr Farewell ..... R I Marine
Ayuthia ..... 694 Curtis .....
Bulimba ..... 1607 McLean ..... M M & Co
Clan Macleod ..... 2043 Fishenden ..... P W & Co
Clifton Hall ..... 2532 Jones ..... K Nixon & Co
Dathana ..... 2999 Davies ..... Baltimore ..... 21-3 R A Wittes
Delta ..... 4779 Daniel ..... Shanghai ..... 28-5 P & O Co
Delaware ..... 2469 Cabot ..... Standard Co
Dwarka ..... 759 Hirst ..... M M & Co
Hoscince ..... 993 Jenkins ..... B & A S N Co
Heliae ..... 869 Knudsen ..... F F Campbell & Co
Ismaila ..... 3381 Ross ..... M M & Co
Kasara ..... 904 Chappel ..... M M & Co
Khalif ..... 2219 Watts ..... K Nixon & Co
Lawoo ..... 1817 Bunch ..... Swadeshi S N Co
Madura ..... 1373 Elton ..... B & P S N Co
Mozaffari ..... Moloney ..... Jedda ..... B & P S N Co
Neidenfels ..... 3417 Rode ..... Glade & Co
Naderi ..... 3668 Gray ..... B & P S N Co
New Orleans ..... 2262 Key .....
Oriental ..... 3805 Lewellen ..... P & O Co
Quilos ..... 4942 Anderson ..... M M & Co
Querimba ..... 4037 Smith ..... M M & Co
Reichstag ..... 1339 Thle ..... Durban ..... 17-5 A Strandes
Shanjehan ..... 3566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Waroonga ..... 1609 Dambier ..... M M & Co
Warora ..... 3565 Keeble ..... M M & Co
Xema ..... 446 Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—May 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessl.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date Agents.
A	Shah Najam	1751	Davison	Jedda	15-5 Shah S N Co
D&E	Ceylon	4094	Babot	Kobe	21-5 P & O Co
F	Chupra	3954	Goss	Antwerp	25-5M M & Co
G	Hakhari	1963	D'Lorne	Mauritius	10-5 B & P S N Co
H	Kaiser	1714	Hall	Durban	17-5 A Strandes
M	Produce	743	Winsers	Durban	16-5 Glade & Co
O	Lord Antrum	1954	Watt	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
P	Crusader	2744	Miburn	Hull	18-5 W & A G & Co
Q	Umsings	1805	Robertson	Hull	15-5 R A Willis

H W P D

Bahadur	829	Faxeera	N F		Do S N Co
Puri	643	Ahmed	K'chi		14-5 Bo S N Co
Satranji	547	Hoosein	Manglore		14-5 Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamed	B'ngar		14-5 Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Australia	2292	Tait	L'pool	22-5 W & A G & Co
2	Huntsman	4877	Rhoden	L'pool	11-5 K N & Co
2	Terrington		Davison	Dunkirk	25-5 W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2684	Costa	Genoa	15-5 P R'ttino & Co
4	Capri	4195	Belsito	Sghai	17-5 P R'ttino & Co
5	Mombasa	3035	Johnson	Antwerp	15-5 M M & Co
6	Hatumet	2584	Peters	Antwerp	14-5 W & A G & Co
7	Ceylon Maru	5068	Pyne	Japan	18-5 N Y Kaisha
8	Bohemia	2311	Dabcovich	Trieste	16-5 A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4205	Stanhope	Antwerp	25-5 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11	Malta	6060	Peters	Shanghai	14-5 P and O Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	25-5 P & O Co
14	Iolok		Maitis	Kobe	9-5 A L S N Co
15	City of Madrid	8135	Knaut	L'pool	22-5 K Nixon & Co
16	Beadon Hall	3588	Tyson	Newport	25-5 K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, April 21
	Clifton Hall s	Jones	Calcutta, April 29
	Kasara s	Chappell	Basrah, May 2
	Clan Macleod s	Fishden	Newport, April 3
	Xema s	Mahomed	Karachi, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Karachi
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Madura s	Elton	Persian Gulf &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday
Steamer Spithead Clucas, for Hamburg.
" Malta, Peters, for Shanghai &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bulimba, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Naderi, for Jeilah &c.
" Ceylon, for China &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel	From
3	Good Hope	Calcutta
4	Ettrickdale	Liverpool
6	Darina	Melbourne
7	Belle of England	Calcutta
9	Clan Ronald	Liverpool
11	Clan Maclean	Coast

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

11	Fougola	Calcutta
12	Nadir	Bombay
13	Golconda	London
14	Silesia	Trieste
13	Loodiana	Calcutta
14	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
14	Pelamcotta	Rangoon
15	Lalpoora	Rangoon
15	Gutenfels	Antwerp
16	Muttra	Cuddalore
20	Muke Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—71 bales wool, A H Bundally, 110 bales gunny cuttings T Khetsi

City of Madrid s—200 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co; 34 bales hemp. The Western India Fibre Syndicate 50 bales cotton waste, A Abdoolally and Co

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—6000 cwts mussoor 2120 cwts peas, 1000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 2001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey 2000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Spithead s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofusil and Co

FOR HULL.

Umsings s—3000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co

Beadon Hall s—4025 cwts cottonseed, W Beebar

Iltamsh s—4588 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crusedar s—220 bales cotton, Prier DeSaone and Co; 127 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co

Torrington s—250 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 750 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co; 9741 cwt rapeseed 16100 cwt poppyseed 30032 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt poppyseed 2000 cwt rapeseed and 1500 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt poppyseed 5996 rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 55 bales cotton N Futibally and Co; 2000 cwt bones R Kaderbhoy 110 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 750 bales cotton Divadkar and Co; 10002 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon 500; 5000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 4000 cwt poppyseed Louis Dreyfusa and Co; 2600 cwt rapeseed 1300 cwt linseed Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Hatumet s—60 bales cottonfly, C Heerjee and Co

Chupra s—3997 cwts rapeseed Societa Coloniale Italiana 170 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 77 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 500 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 110 bales cotton, D Jamsetjie and Co

Mombasa s—200 bales cotton Prier DeSaone and Co; 1000 cwts Myrabollame A H A Carim and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 390 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2407 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co: 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 tons Manganiscore, Kiddle Reeve and Co

Kt of the Garter s—120 bales hemp T Purshotum and Co; 4002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR GENOA.

City of Madrid s—100 bales cotton, N Cursetjie and Co; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—82 cwts Olibanum, A Chagla and Co

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—40 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 24 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 410 chests opium, P and O Co; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium C Bomonjie and Co; 26 chests opium M H E Ellias

Capri s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

Istok s—532 bales twist M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—49 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 67 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 30 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 82 chests opium D Sassoon and Co; 2861 chests opium A E J Abraham

Capri s—125 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 116 bales twist C Bhowanidas

Istok s—150 bale twist C Bhowanidas

Ceylon Maru s—250 bales twist, The Metsin E Kaisha

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon s—500 bales cotton Greaves Cotton and Co; 1100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 700 bales cotton A Binacheck and Co; 2500 bales cotton Bomjee and Co; 500 bales cotton K Gokaldas and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 821 bales cotton M M Essabhoy; 1000 bales cotton Jehangir B Petit and Co; 500; bales cotton Dosa and Co: 300 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 950 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha; 400 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 333 boles cotton D. D. Curranee and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales Cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR MANILA.

Istock s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon s—100 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon s—200 bales cotton, The Metsui Kaisba, 2625 cwts bones, M Jamal.

Istok s—200 bales cotton, The Metsch *B* Kaisui,

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon s—200 bales Cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

EXPLORATION FOR MINERALS IN INDIA.

I understand that there is just now very considerable activity being displayed in the direction of exploring India over its length and breadth with a view of unearthing its mineral resources, writes the *Pioneer's* Commercial correspondent at Calcutta. Those engaged in the work are acting very quietly, but nonetheless thoroughly, for they are not philanthropists and wish, if they do find any good things, to make their concession secure before they take the public into their confidence, or admit them into a share of the good things. Manganese has perhaps been the most widely sought for article, and so far has been the most freely found, and in view of the enforced absence from the Home markets of supplies from the Caucasus and South Russia generally, very full prices have been secured, besides a very ready sale, and large profits and handsome returns have been the order of the day. Latest reports, however, point to an improvement in Russia's internal arrangements, with the result that she is resuming her place as a shipper of this ore, and that prices are on the decline at Home, and have indeed fallen some 25 per cent. from the top. It is not certain yet whether this decline is merely resultant from the determination of Russia to re-establish herself on the old footing, or whether it is the outcome of supply exceeding demand. In either case it is expected to be only temporary, in view of the extended uses of the ore, and suppliers at this end are not worrying about the lessened profits, nor are they abating their exertions to find more ore grounds, though owners will not expect to reap such good prices for the concessions as hitherto.

Another article of which I am told some very fair samples have been received is copper. My last reference to the Barragunda Copper Company of some 25 years ago produced a comment in a local paper that I was as ray in my facts. It would be interesting if some shareholder would unfold the history of the Company and give his ideas as to its failure. That there is copper in the country is certain, and now is the time to exploit it, for the world's stocks and supplies are so low that large additional supplies could be poured in without affecting values. The world's consumption for 1906 is put down at 788,000 tons as against 752,617 tons in 1905, the production for the two years being given as only 736,711 tons and 684,380 tons. America is the largest producer, and the largest user, England coming only third in the latter category with 121,257 tons. So far the high prices do not seem to have checked consumptions, at all, indeed the demand is steadily growing, and it is necessary that the production increase if it is to keep abreast of requirements. The latest stock list shows only 7,555 tons as against 8,282 tons a fortnight before, and the decrease in the total visible supplies was 1,227, tons, the grand total being only 13,780 tons. The market was £25s higher in the week, the value being given as £97. These figures prove that the limit for copper is fully justified, and the successful ones will be amply repaid for all their exertions and outlay. In spite of the fiasco of Barragunda, a Company well vouched for and respectably sponsored would have no difficulty in getting all the capital they wanted in Calcutta, and shareholders would have a softer and more reliable thing than coal. Tin has never been mentioned as an inhabitant of this country, and I have not heard that there is any suspicion of its existence, though in Cornwall and in Australia the two are generally found together, tin being much in the ascendant. The value of tin seems to be at the fabulous level of £185. European firms seem to have entirely in their hands this earnest endeavour to develop the natural resources of India, the Swadeshi Patriots being bent more on destruction both moral and material, than the other thing. The superabundant energy, which most of them show, both in wind and limb, would be much better employed in affording to their less educated countrymen the mental and moral aid they require to enable them to avail themselves of the good things their country offers, and not to leave them for the foreigner.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th April 1907 on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipt.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,60,000	3,40,000	7,000	5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	91	192	4	287
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	24,36,664	50,41,469	83,238	75,61,371
Total for 15 weeks	25,96,664	53,81,469	90,238	80,68,371
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,91,472	2,90,124	5,294	4,86,890
Per mile of Ry. do.	108	164	3	275
Total to corsp'g date do.	23,71,548	55,01,710	91,991	79,65,349

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 20,110
Do. to date ..... " 1,03,122

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 24.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [13TH MAY, 1907.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes gold Bullions	1,15,200	London ...	Persia ..	Bank of Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

The Money Market is slightly firmer, the Bank of Bombay Cash balance being down Rs. 29 lacs.

Exchange :–

The Market opened steady to day with most Banks offering to sell wire at 1s. 4 3/32d, and Demand Bank bills at 1s. 4 1/16d. There is however, scarcely any enquiries at these rates but Banks will not give better terms. Bills are scarce but the best rate quoted for credits is 1s. 4 1/16d. three months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steadier as under:—

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 1/8 to 1 1/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	156
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	214 1/2

Government Paper :–

The Market opened at 98 for cash and 98 1/16 for the settlement. There has not been much business passing but the tendeney has been weak, partly owing to the reduction in the Bank of Bombay Cash balance. The few transactions that have been reported disclose the fact that there are more sellers than buyers and the settlement rate closes 1/8 down on the opening quotation. Calcutta market is also weak, their ready rate being advised as 97 7/8, and their forward rate in a month 98.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	97·15 } Sellers
1st Settlement	...	97·15 }

Bullion :–

Bar silver in London closed 1/8 up on Saturday at 30 1/8 for ready and forward delivery. New York is 1/4 higher at 65 1/8. Locally the Market is quiet and close 1/16 down as under. Forward quotations are quoted below. Bar Gold is steady

We quote :

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	78	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	2	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	76	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The following are the visible supply and Into Sight figures received yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years at the same time:—

Visible supply	1907	... Rs.	3,710,000	bales
"	" 1906	... "	2,920,000	"
"	" 1905	... "	3,120,000	"
Into Sight	1907	... "	12,750,000	"
"	" 1906	... "	10,080,000	"
"	" 1905	... "	11,830,000	"

The tone of the local market is easier and contract rates, except for Broach, are Rs. 2 per candy lower. Fine Broach is steady at Rs. 267 with some enquiry, but other descriptions are in poor demand. Westerns are easier, considerably settlements having been made at the higher rates ruling at the end of last week.

In spot cotton a moderete business was done at Colaba by Exporters and Mills. Sellers were easier and the enquiry was readily met. The market closes quiet.

New Crop is quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower, but there is nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	267	May
Fine " Nagpur Kampti ...	227/28	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	208	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	203	"
Fine " Amraoti ...	203	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	177	"
Fine " Khandeish ...	187	"
Fine " Bengals ...	178	"
Good Westerns ...	242	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	246	"

Liverpool Opener:–

Opening tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	4,000 "

Future Delivery prices :–

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·23	6·14	6·09	5·96	5·88
—04	—04	—04	—04	—05
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
5·80	5·78	5·76	5·75	

—05

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	252	March/08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	... "	182	January/08
Fine M. G. Bengals	... "	197	"
" " Khangaum Akola	"	217	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	197	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

The market is firmer but the business doing is restricted, and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15 0	to Rs. 8 0 0
May	"	8 5 0	

Rapeseed :–

The market is quiet with little doing. We quote:

Brown Cawnpore	... Rs.	8 5 0
Yellow Guzerat	... "	9 2 0

Poppyseed–

The market is easier and] We quote:

Ready	... Rs.	10 0 0

Castorseed :–

Tone—Steady.	... Rs.	36 0 0

Cottonseed :–

Tone—Steady.	... Rs.	22 0 0

Groundnuts :–

Tone—Quiet but steady.	... Rs.	42 0 0

Wheat :–

The market is firm, but there is little doing for export. We quote:

White Delhi	... Rs.	4 12 0
" Karachi	... "	4 9 0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	...	1,400
India	...	54½

Mills :–

Century	...	1,800
David	...	345
Manockji Petit	...	3,010
Standard	...	1,050

Presses :–

Khangaum	...	402½
New Mofussil	...	597½
Volkart's United	...	1,090

Miscellaneous :–

Badham Pile & Co.		125 C. D.
Central India Mining		575 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill ...		925
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...		90
Treacher and Co.		602½

Railway :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej		565
Amritsar-Patti		115
Tapti Valley		459½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday.—

Cotton	10,750	bales.
Wheat	14,972	cwts.
Linseed	18,663	"
Rapeseed...	18,446	"
Gingellyseed	396	"
Poppyseed	10,276	"
Groundnuts	74	"
Castorseed	5,074	"
Rice	4,988	"
Myrabollams	6,312	"
Cottonseed	25,476	"
Mowrassed	Nil	
Gram	8,263	"
Joowar	700	"
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 4th May, 1907, as compared with the statement of 11th May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	May. 4. Rs.	May 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,84,629	41,07,733
Public Deposits at Branches	26,55,211	27,27,407
Other Deposits	7,99,49,170	7,96,72,779
Post Bills	15,438	19,132
Sundries	25,34,148	25,85,309
Rs.	11,67,38,696	11,35,22,260
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,55,48,086	1,54,89,376
Other authorised Secutities	25,31,581	29,75,491
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,20,24,426	2,22,38,514
Loans do. do.	2,21,08,139	2,01,75,631
Bills discounted and purchased	2,31,23,822	2,22,46,685
Dead Stock	3,30,119	3,30,029
Stamps	4,491	4,412
Bullion	7,92,202	7,46,092
Balances with other Banks	3,70,348	3,51,279
Sundries	5,63,264	6,07,490
Cash	3,02,53,168	2,75,89,565
	11,67,38,696	11,35,22,260

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th April 1907, as compared with the statement of 7th May 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 30. Rs. a. p.	May 7. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,64,98,901 8 6	1,77,50,091 13 11
Other Deposits, &c	14,39,76,318 11 3	14,09,09,472 5 10
Bank Post Bills, &c	16,61,108 9 6	14,34,631 10 7
Sundries	31,98,161 9 8	32,01,988 1 1
Rs.	20,02,13,790 6 5	19,82,89,183 14 5
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,55,40,642 0 0	1,53,90,075 0 0
Other authorised Investments	41,19,845 12 0	45,86,339 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	5,13,65,864 2 2	4,91,33,386 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,39,08,479 13 8	4,21,38,494 8 7
Bills discounted &c	2,57,03,585 3 9	2,63,41,112 7 10
Balances with other Banks	13,26,913 10 0	11,41,397 0 5
Bullions	.....	.....
Dead Stock	17,10,689 12 8	17,10,931 3 9
Stamps	14,332 9 11	13,744 10 0
Sundries	7,63,515 0 1	7,79,242 13 9
	14,43,52,868 0 3	14,22,21,714 8 2
Cash &c., at Head Office	5,58,90,942 6 2	5,60,67,469 6 3
Do. at Branches		
Rs.	20,02,43,790 6 5	19,82,89,183 14 5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	14,59,918	Increase
Do. at Branches	1,18,027	Decrease
Other Deposits	20,73,866	Do.
Post Bills	2,26,477	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	12,45,918	Increase
Loans	20,72,478	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	17,72,868	Do.
Mercantile Bills	6,37,537	Increase
Cash at Head Office	10,11,807	Decrease
Do. at Branches	11,88,535	Increase

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,560
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	23
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-16-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 2	Rs. 550
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	13

PRESSES.

					yearly.
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125	1,750
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	600
Bellasis	137	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 5	117½
Breuls Cawnpore					
Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	210
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	170
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs. 150	300
East India	250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	1,300
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 20	700
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs. 40	535
French	200	900	900	dvd Rs. 25	880
Harvy, and Sabapathy	180	100	500	dvd Rs. 40	123
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 20	400
Khangaum	250	450	450	dvd Rs. 40	40
Merchantile	1,600	125	400	dvd Rs. 50	587½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	275
Munmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 22½	
new Berar	1,250	800	800	dvd Rs. 40	525 x.d
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 10	137½
Princeof Wales	800	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	462
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	2,325
Sind	400	650	750	dvd Rs. 20	500
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	20	215
Volkar	450	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,080

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1906-1907 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
	GOLD.		
In the month of March 1907—			
Weight in ounces	216,697	44,878	177,819
Value in rupees	1,37,34,283	28,96,814	1,11,37,469
To the end of the month of March 1907—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	3,019,161	642,010	2,377,151
Value in rupees	19,53,38,819	3,67,73,424	14,85,60,395
	SILVER.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of March 1907—			
Weight in ounces	14,287,130	2,

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The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1907.

PRIVATE PROPERTY IN WAR.

IN view of the early sitting of the Hague Conference, our Home contemporaries are busy ventilating ideas as to what ought and what ought not to be discussed. Perhaps those most worthy of notice are contained in a series of signed articles, which Mr. Sidney Low contributes to the *Standard*. That gentleman, who has travelled much and studied more, draws attention to the question of exemption of all private property, other than contraband of war, from capture on the high seas by belligerents. It is a subject which came with painful prominence before us on numerous occasions during the late war between Russia and Japan, but all the unpleasantness thereby occasioned might have been obviated had the question been adequately considered when brought forward by the American Government at the Conference of 1899. On that occasion, however, it was decided that the subject was not within the competence of the Conference, therefore could not then be discussed; but a resolution was carried favouring its inclusion in the agenda of another Conference. So we may expect to find it treated in this. We agree with Mr. Low that there is no topic likely to be brought before the Hague delegates so important as this, and no country so closely interested in it as the British Empire—"a profoundly practical question, which must directly affect the policy of every maritime Power in the next great war, and on its settlement, it is no exaggeration to say, the political and commercial future of some of them may depend." Its satisfactory solution will free us of the restrictions placed upon us by the Declaration of Paris, just after the close of the Crimean War—signed without discussion or consideration by Lord Palmerston. As may be widely known, the Declaration of Paris contains four articles (1) to the effect that privateering is and remains abolished, (2) the neutral flag covers enemy's merchandise except contraband of war, (3) neutral merchandise is not capturable under an enemy's flag, (4) blockades to be recognised must be effective; that is to say, as the writer puts it, a neutral is not bound to respect a mere "paper blockade." It is to the first two that exception is taken. The abolition of privateering, it is argued, would do something to secure mercantile commerce from capture in war; since it is the privateer, even more than the "King's ship," which roams about seeking, and making prizes of unarmed merchantmen. It was by our privateers, as much as by our frigates and corvettes, that we swept the French commerce from the seas in the Napoleonic wars. But article 2 is even more extensive in its scope Great Britain had always till 1856 asserted the right to seize the property of an enemy on the seas wherever she could find it. She had held that the flag did not cover the cargo. A belligerent could not carry on his trade and protect himself from all the inconveniences of a state of war by shipping his goods in neutral bottoms. By applying this principle and firmly acting upon it England paralysed the whole sea-borne trade of France and her subject or allied Continental States in the great struggle between Trafalgar and Waterloo. If the Declaration of Paris had been in force then this would have been impossible. France could have carried on her import and export trade without molestation by means of neutral vessels, to her own great benefit and the profit of the owners of these immune conveyances.

Whatever advantages we might derive from the undertaking of certain Powers to prohibit privateering, observes Mr. Low, we lose much more by our abandonment of the right of search and capture. In our next great maritime war the enemy's goods will be carried from his coasts in neutral ships under the very guns of our cruisers. We may defeat or blockade his fleets, but we cannot reduce him to that distress which will compel him to surrender. For us to destroy the battleships of a Continental military Power would injure our enemy's prestige and mortify his pride; but it would leave his main strength, economic, physical, and industrial almost unimpaired. It would be a very different matter if we could cripple his efficiency, ruin his finances, and drive his population to insurrection by bringing his commerce to a standstill. That is what we might have done, and in fact did, under the old system; it is what we cannot do under the Declaration of Paris. The German or Russian ironclads might be at the bottom of the Baltic or they might be sealed up in harbour, with our own patrolling the coast, while all the time American and Dutch and Italian steamers were taking away the products of Lods mills and Westphalian factories as actively as in the times of peace, and sending back the money or the goods to pay for them *via* Antwerp and Trieste. Before the Declaration, as Mr. Low points out, an English merchant might feel that his wares were safer in a ship of his own nationality than in any other; for as they would be liable to confiscation, wherever found by the enemy's cruisers it would be as well to have them under the protection of the strongest Navy in the world whose function it would be to take care that they were not captured, But under Article 2 of the Declaration of Paris the flag of Portugal or Greece could do more for the Liverpool consigner than all our Dreadnoughts and [illegible]. Hence the outbreak of the war [illegible] a wholesale transfer of British ships to foreign flags and of British cargoes to neutral bottoms. We should loose a great part of our carrying trade, perhaps to recover it only years afterwards, perhaps not to recover it at all. It would be a disaster that might be irretrievable though we won a dozen Trafalgars. Everything, under the Declaration of Paris, is in favour of our enemies and against ourselves.

It is recognised that the prohibition of privateering and the immunity from capture of an enemy's goods in neutral ships are an attempt to humanise naval warfare and to assimilate its savage and old piratical practices to the milder belligerent code of the land. Mr. Low draws a striking comparison between the practices of military and naval warfare with regard to private property. An invading army, as he puts it, is required to respect private property; and though its commanders may and do lay hands on anything which they want for the use of their troops, they are expected to pay for what they take, and to seize no more than is necessary. The colonel of a half-starved regiment entering a town will naturally proceed to requisition the contents of the bakers' and grocers' shops, and very likely those of private cellars and larders as well. If the discipline of his force is bad, there may be looting and plundering by individual soldiers; but their commander would not deliberately go about to seize all the clocks, watches, silver-plate, and valuables in the place, and send them back to his own country, there to be sold and the proceeds divided according to a fixed scale, between himself, his officers, and his men. If he met a wagon peacefully moving along a country road with a load of household furniture, which could be of no possible use to his column, he would not place a corporal and a couple of privates in charge of the vehicle with orders to carry it across the frontier; nor, if he did so, would the authorities of his own territory recognise it as his lawful prize. But in maritime warfare such attacks upon private property and private rights are made as a matter of course. If the load of furniture is transferred from a wagon to a ship it is at the mercy of the armed forces of the hostile Power. The colonel, transformed into a naval captain, and his soldiers converted into bluejackets and stokers, will seize it without scruple. On land, the theft of a root from a peasant's potato-patch, as the hostile legions go by, is sternly forbidden; at sea, each belligerent regularly and deliberately plunders the unarmed private subjects of the other, and will do so even when they entrust their goods to the conveyance of persons who have no concern in the quarrel. We would have it as strictly forbidden to the sailor to plunder as to the soldier. If all private property were immune from capture privateering would abolish itself. What our delegates to the Conference are asked to demand for us is the immunity of all private property at sea. If the other Powers are unwilling, as well they may be, then let us revert to the practice before the Declaration of Paris and decline to recognise the inviolability of our enemies' goods even in neutral bottoms. Under existing conditions Great Britain is at a disadvantage with every other nation and no opportunity should be lost sight of to remedy this crying defect.

THE SCOTTISH COMMITTEE. IT is curious that the establishment of a Scottish Standing Committee should coincide with the bicentenary of the Union of England and Scotland in 1707 on May 1st; yet Government has set up a Scottish Committee for the consideration of Bills relating to Scotland and it may be taken as a step towards Home Rule for Scotland. When the treaty of Union was passed, it was hoped that Scotland and England would in the course of time fuse into one nation. That hope has been disappointed. The bicentenary of the Union is signalized by the recognition of the Government of the fact that Scotland's claim for separate treatment is growing, and not diminishing, as the years go on. The two hundred years of Union have broken down the old racial animosity, but have failed to abolish the distinctive differences between the two countries. The aim of the Union was to bring Scotland and England into harmony, and it has accomplished this in a most satisfactory manner. But nothing can turn the two nations into one. Since the Liberals came into power great prominence has been given to the claim for Scottish Home Rule, and the members of Parliament who come from North Britain have complained that even under a Liberal Government, largely composed of Scotsmen, Scotland has still been grossly neglected. Accordingly an agitation has arisen for some means by which Scotsmen can arrange their own affairs for themselves. On this point, the Scottish Liberals were, and still are, divided. Some of them are satisfied with a Grand Committee sitting in London, others wish a Parliament in Edinburgh. At all events, there is satisfaction at the fulfilment of the Government's promise to set up a Grand Committee, composed of all the Scottish members, although some exception has been taken at the inclusion of fifteen outside members, to be nominated from time to time. There is no doubt that the Committee is popular in Liberal circles in Scotland; as one member has pointed out, it is the most important proposal regarding Scotland which has been before Parliament for many years.

There are several Unionist objections to the Committee. Chief of these, brought forward by Sir Henry Craik is that it is an infringement of the Union. Another is that Ireland and Wales will be entitled to similar treatment—and it would seem they are likely to get it without further trouble. What phrase will then take the place of the "United Kingdom" it is hard to see. The former is perhaps the more serious of the two questions, for it is the one in hand. They Liberals reply to it by saying that Scotland has indicated again and again that she has no desire for separation. Her desire is to progress in her own way, but to maintain the Union, which has done inestimable good to both nations. On many questions such as the land, temperance, and other matters, Scottish opinion is more advanced than English; yet, according to the present arrangement, Scotland has to wait until England is attended to, and the result is that the smaller nation is somewhat neglected. With the Grand Committee meeting in Edinburgh, on the other hand, the neglect of Scotland would cease, for Scotland could settle her own affairs while England was settling hers. All that the establishment of a Scottish Committee in Edinburgh can accomplish is the acceleration of Parliamentary business; it cannot, it is claimed, bring England and Scotland a step nearer separation. It is imposd sible however to regard any degree of separstion with equanimity and it is still harder to accept the statement that the granting of power to Scotland to manage her own affairs is not an attempt to get in the thin edge of the wedge which will eventually disrupt the Union, for in the event of a deadlock the Committee must either be powerless or valueless or stand out at all costs.

MINING IN BOLIVIA. GRANTED better transport facilities, and these seem assured by the new railway from Oruro to La Paz which is to be completed this year, Bolivia promises to take a high place in the mineral producing countries of the world. Even more important will be the line from Oruro to Potosi which is to pass through the very rich mining region of Huanuni, and Uncia. Mr. Harrison, the Consul in Bolivia, has issued an interesting report on the state of the country. The increase in production of copper in 1906 is worthy of attention, as the amount exported was just about double that of the previous year. The output of the mines may have increased somewhat, but not to this extent. Consequently, there are good reasons for thinking that accumulated stocks have been moved to the coast. More than one attempt has been made to form a syndicate and buy up all the valuable Corocoro properties, but up to the present it appears that the price asked by each individual owner has been too high. The tin mining industry in the whole country is but in its infancy and in Potosi a steady stream of claims is reported as being registered daily, while establishments of considerable importance are springing up which promise to be of some magnitude in the future. The biggest of these is, undoubtedly, that of Soux and Hernandez, valued at something like £90,000, and this firm appears to be the only one which employs up-to-date methods and machinery. Potosi has increased its output of minerals from about 2,000 tons in the year 1896 to 5,321 tons in 1905, and now finds that under existing circumstances any further increase is regulated automatically by physical difficulties, the removing of which is markedly out of proportion to the profit which would be obtained. It will probably not be long before foreign capital commences to flow into the country on a large scale, and there is apprehension at the absence of British interest and enterprise in this field. Already many German commercial houses engage largely in financing work and in buying up the minerals, advancing sums for the working of the mines on an average assay of the product.

THE STEPNEY ELECTION. THE result of the Bye-Election in Stepney caused by the resignation of Sir William Evans-Gordon is instructive. Stepney has long been a Conservative constituency, but with varying future. In 1892 Mr. F. W. Isaacson was returned with a majority of only eighty-six votes. Three years later the figure had been increased to four-hundred and seventy-two. Then in 1898 on Mr. Isaacson's death Mr. Steadman beat Major Evans-Gordon by twenty. Two years later the ex-Indian Army Officer carried all before him with a majority of one thousand and sixty-five. At the recent General Election Mr. Durham Stokes was put up in the Liberal interest and claimed to be confident of victory. Swayed by the rush of Liberal victories the Conservative majority was reduced by about four hundred, but it has now almost reached its former level. One noteworthy fact is that there was a great decrease in the number of votes recorded, some five hundred on the Liberal side and two hundred on the Conservative side, and this compares with the result of the previous bye-election in North Belfast where the Conservative candidate added over one thousand to the party poll while the defeated Labour candidate lost some four hundred votes on his previous total. The same tendency to level up the majorities has been observable elsewhere, probably on account of a Liberal sense of security and it is possible that before long when bye-elections occur several constituencies will revert to their old Conservative tenets.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Peninsular* with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Miike Maru* left Singapore for Penang yesterday.

THE VIIIth Chapter of our new Serial Story "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 3 of to-day's issue.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co., S. S. *Armand Behic* left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 12th, and is excepted here to-morrow, at 10 a. m.

A SMALL raid in the Zhob Valley is reported. A band of tribesmen attacked the village of Koriwasta where they killed two coolies engaged in brick-making and got away with some cattle.

INTELLIGENCE was received in Colombo on Tuesday last of the death at Home of Mr. W. S. Bennett, an old Ceylon planter. Mr. Bennett was about eighty years of age, and one of his sons is an Officer in the Royal Artillery at present stationed in India.

MAJOR EUSTACE CRAWLEY, 12th Royal Lancers, who has been appointed Honorary Secretary for Cricket of the Annandale Club, Simla, this season, is a distinguished School and University cricketer. Before going up to Cambridge from Harrow in 1887, he had the distinction of adding his name to the small list of players who have made a century in the Eton-Harrow match. He obtained his Blue as a Freshman a day before the 1887 University match and justified his selection at the eleventh hour by making a hundred against Oxford. His association with Simla cricket should give a fillip to the game there.

As a result of careful investigation and at the imminent risk of his life, says North China paper, a daring member of the Peiyang Secret Service at Pekin has, after an absence of nearly seven months, brought back to headquarters a report that there are now in Northern Manchuria, close upon 18,000 exceedingly well-armed and well-provided "Hung-hutze" (Redbeards), as the mounted bandits of Manchuria are called. These are divided into a great many bands of from 150 to 200 each amongst the smaller ones and from 800 to 1,000 among the larger aggregations, but all of them giving allegiance to three principal chiefs who have the power of life and death over their men. Of the booty taken by a band two-fifths must be handed over to the general exchequer, which provides arms and ammunition.

MOTHER GONZAGA, Superior of the Ursuline Convent, Ranchi, in a North India contemporary, gives some interesting details on the introduction of the lace industry into Chota Nagpur. The idea originated during the writer's first visit to Khanti where the Jesuits were building a native school. At that time, 1903, the project of giving the women and girls of the flock a practical education was formed by Father Frencken with a view to affording them a more lucrative occupation than that usually adopted by the women of the District and one which would not interfere with their domestic duties. The Ranchi Convent already possessed a member who had studied and worked in a Belgian school of lace, and in 1905 the first local institution was founded with three pupils, and a little later a man trained in the lace industry came out from Belgium to take charge of it. Since that date the school has been growing in usefulness and popularity, so that now it may be regarded as a firmly established concern with a future before it.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE CUP FINAL.

The Turf.

A GREAT BOXER.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

THE CUP FINAL.

Another Cup Final has been decided and the favourites once more defeated. It must be admitted that Everton were unlucky, as during a great portion of the game the holders were attacking. This makes the second time Sheffield Wednesday have reached the final stage and come out on top, which is a fine record. The attendance reached 84,584, only surpassed by the 110,820 in 1901 and the 101,117 in 1905. Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, presented the Cup and Medals, and many other prominent gentlemen were present. Several overseas sportsmen attended the match, including the Hon. F. R. Moore (Natal), Capt. Sir Pieter C. van B. Bary, M. L. A. (Transvaal), Mr. C. du P. Chiappini and the Hon. C. P. Graaff, also of South Africa. Mr. G. Hankinson, Secretary of the South Africa Football Association was another interested onlooker and the old Liverpool man greatly enjoyed the game. *A propos* of this, it would be well if the Football Association paid more regard to the great interest of over-seas sportsmen in Soccer. Representatives of home papers and agencies are given every facility, while they are refused to many overseas representatives, who have to cater to ten times the numbers of sportsmen.

THE SCOTTISH CUP.

The victory of Celtic over Heart of Midlothian (holders) in the Scottish Cup Final enabled the former to create a record. Never before in the history of Scottish football has a club won the League championship and National Cup in the same season. The Celtic team proved far the better at Hampton Park though one of the goals was the result of a penalty. Later, however, the Glasgow men were all over their Edinburgh rivals and Somers scored two goals in as many minutes. The match excited very great interest, the attendance numbering 50,000 and the gate amounting to £ 1,625.

AMETEURS VS. PROFESSIONALS.

The Irish Cup Final was a case of Amateurs vs. professionals and the former proved successful. The rivals were Cliftonville and Shelbourne, the latter being the holders, and the match was decided at Dublin before 9,000 spectators. It proved a hard game, Robertson and Bettie being reponsible for the one solitary goal, which enabled Cliftonville to take the cup back to Belfast. Thus it will be seen that the holders of the English, Scotch and Irish Cups all managed to reach the final, but in each case had to acknowledge defeat.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Devon and Durham played another draw at Exeter in the re-played Rugby County Championship and the management have agreed to share the honours as joint holders.

THE TURF.

The news that Maintenon would be retired to the stud, was heard with regret, as the presence of Mr. Vanderbilt's wonderful colt at Ascot for the Gold Cup had been much hoped for. Maintenon won about £36,000 in stakes and nearly all of it as a three year old, and his progeny ought to help Mr. Vanderbilt to be in the front rank of owners in France for some years. Ouadi Halfa was recently beaten in France, but the colt is far from fit, being specially prepared with a view of the English Derby, so we must not take the reverse too seriously. After recent events, it is natural to look to Slieve Gallion for blue ribbon honours, but the French candidate (if a runner) will probably be prominent. Another colt, sportsmen should bear in mind, is Orby. "Boss" Croker has backed his colt for the big Epsom race and purchased Hayden (for 2,500 guineas) to act as a trial horse. The latter was only just beaten for the Esher Plate for three year olds at Sandown yesterday, so ought to prove very valuable to give Orby a lead in gallops.

A RISE IN AFRICANS.

Tuesday's racing at Epsom may well be termed an African day, so many animals or owners associated with South Africa being prominent. As a start, Mr S. B. Joel's Shalah secured the Tottenham Plate, while Mr. Lionel Robinson's Taal gained a place. Then Nairobi accounted for the Prince of Wales Stakes, while Camp Fire II carried Mr. Abe Bailey's colours to the fore in the Great Surrey Handicap. Many South Africans were present and naturally had a good day, though the failure of Mr. J. B. Joel's Royal Dream to run nearer than third for the Great Metropolitan, proved a disappointment. *A propos* of this race, Mr. Peebles only paid £40 for Father Blind (the winner), and acts as his own trainer.

VELOCITY GREAT.

The City and Suburban of 1907 will long be remembered for Velocity's great performance. Mrs. H. V. Jackson's horse carried 9st 2lbs to victory, and only Thunder (9st 4lbs) in 1876 has won under a higher impost. Mr. L. Robinson's Larino started a good favourite (three), and little Warlton looked like coming home alone at one time. Velocity gave trouble at the barrier and got away lengths behind everything, yet was up with the field inside the "quarter." He almost came to grief, however, when Kolo, Magic Balm and Dalkeath fell (Howard, the rider of Kolo, breaking his collar bone), as he jumped one and just touched another of the fallen horses. Jones, however, soon balanced Velocity and the son of Speed and Ballast rapidly drew up on the leader and finally won by three lengths. Velocity ran the 1½ miles in 2 mins. 3 secs., and will dispute with the best the honour of being the crack of the season.

THE FUTURE.

Everone new desires to see Polymelus and Velocity meet. A ten pounds penalty for the Jubilee Handicap makes Velocity's weight 9st. 12lbs., the same as Polymelus, and should they come together for this popular Kempton Park race, there will be some excitement. In addition, Keystone II, 9st, and Polar Star, 3 years, 7st. 11lb., may join issue; so the race may indeed be a meeting of cracks. Polymelus and Velocity can also meet in the Manchester Cup, 1½ miles, in which "Poly" must carry 10st. and Velocity 9st. 11 lbs., while Llangibby, 9st. 6lbs., and Bridge of Canny, 9st. 3lbs., are also engaged. Possibly, however, we may see Velocity saved for the Gold Cup as we know by his victory in the Doncaster Cup (2 miles) that stamina, as well as speed, is his forte. Just a word about the trainer of Velocity. He is Mr. P. P. Peebles, the owner of Father Blind and it is seldom anyone has the opportunity of leading back the winners of such events as the Great Metropolitan and City and Suburban on successive days, Velocity has certainly made big improvement since under the charge of Mr. Peebles, and the beautiful Upcon (Wilts) neighbourhood evidently agrees with the horse.

SANDOWN PARK.

After the bustle and crowds at Epsom, matters seemed quiet at Sandown Park. As pointed out before, Hayden was just beaten in the Esher Plate, G. McCalls fine riding getting Mr. L. De Rothschild's Doryanthes home by a head after a great finish. To-day the Sandown Park Stud Produce Stakes for two year olds, and the Tudor Plate for three year olds, claimed chief attention. The former resulted in favour of Pendula, 7st. 9lbs., owned and trained by that popular ex-jockey Sam Loates, who ought to have had a good win over the race seeing that Pendula was backed down to sixes. Mr. J. B Joel's Elmstead, 8st., 11lb., and Mr L. De Rothschild's Quinian, 8st. 7lbs., were the placed horses. Many hoped to see the Royal colours carried to victory in the Tudor Plate in which His Majesty's Slim Lad was a runner. The colt, however, could only run into third place, under an impost of 9st., but victory did go to a king, St Petersburgh (9st.), the property of Mr. H. J. King, taking premier honours from Mr. E. Dresden's Hymeltus, 9st. Rain somewhat marred the racing to-day, nevertheless fields ruled good and some capital finishes were seen.

INTERESTING ATHLETICS.

The events for Lacrosse players were certainly a feature of the London Athletic Club Sports last Saturday. That fine old sportsman, Lord Strathcona, attended at considerable inconvenience, and personally handed over the Strathcona Challenge Bowl to the winner of the Lacrosse Race. In this the runners had to pick up the ball on their crosse at ten yards and carry it another ninety. J. A. Miller of Woodford, winning in 13 3/5secs., while he also won the level "100" for Lacrosse players in 10 3/5 secs. The best event, however, was the Relay Race for the South of England Lacrosse Association's Challenge Cup and which went to the West London team from Ley's School. These events are sure to do good, by inducing Lacrosse players to take up competitive athletics and athletes to go in for Lacrosse.

MORTON'S INTENTIONS.

J. W. Morton, the 100 yards champion, competed in the open handicap at the London A. C. meeting and ran fairly well. He is quite satisfied with the progress he is making and will probably be at his best in another seven or eight weeks. Morton informed the writer that he is taking up 220 yards racing seriously this season and who thinks he will be hard to beat at the distance. He ran a remarkable furlong when he finished the last relay for the English team vs. the London A. C. team a couple of seasons ago and proved then that the distance suits him. If Morton sticks to the furlong, he ought to be our sheet anchor against the Americans in 1908.

RELAY RACING.

One cannot help but feel a certain amount of regret that the hurdle events at the Nottingham Forest Sports have been dropped. We sadly want hurdle men and they will not be unearthed unless sports promoters cater for them. On the other hand, the hurdle races give place to an event which the writer was the means of getting taken up in England, so this is satisfactory. Reference is made to the Relay Race of one mile, in which teams of four will compete, the relays being half a mile, a quarter and two furlongs. The event has not yet been properly exploited in this country, but more may be written on this another time. As to the Nottingham Forest event, some good men will be "spinning", including Morton, for the west of Scotland Harriers team. Salford and Brichfield will also have some fine representatives and the honours look like going to Salford.

ALEXANDER'S TEAM.

During the course of conversation with W. W. Alexander at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, the veteran said he hoped to get together a great team for the Relay Race—England vs. London—and which will be run at Birmingham on July 13th, while a return match will be held in London later in the year. Eight men will run relays of 220 yards and Alexander hopes his team will prove equal to beating the present record of 3 mins. 4 3/5 secs. He also has great hopes of the Birchfield team winning the team race (two miles) at the South London Harriers sports to-morrow and fancies Underwood's chances for premier honours. The writer, however, thinks Robertson will prove to be the best of the "Stagbearers" and fight out the issue with F. H. Hulford, who will be running for Malden.

A COLOURED CYCLIST.

Majah Taylor arrived in Paris recently and must have felt chilled by his reception. Cabmen were reluctant to drive the coloured "flier" to a hotel when he did find accommodation, it was only for one night, the proprietor inviting him to look for other quarters the next day. It will thus be seen that America and South Africa are not the only countries where the colour line is sharply drawn. The "Majah" soon found his way to the Buffalo track, where, on a borrowed machine and in ordinary clothes, he put in several laps. Taylor lives very quietly and though he looks heavy at present, will not take long to get fit.

Paulain met Rutt of Germany and Fogler of America in three heats of a match at Roubaix this week, but the Frenchman was taking no chances on the wet track and finished last, Rutt winning premier prize.

A GREAT BOXER.

Some famous boxers have come from Canada—George Dixon to wit, and now another coloured man from there has taken London by storm. This is Sam Langford, who disposed of "Tiger" Smith in summary fashion at the National Sporting Club on Monday. The coloured boxer satisfied several experts, who saw him at work, that he was remarkably quick and clever and he had not feed Smith many minutes, before he demonstrated that he could deliver a powerful blow with either arm. Smith was as plucky as ever, but it is doubtful if he is as good as he was a few years back. Age will tell and particularly when a man has passed seven years in India. Langford weighs 11st. 11lb. and has beautiful shoulder muscles, while his fast work and generalship are of the highest order. He is anxious to meet Moir, but as the latter has agreed to box Wilson next, there is not much chance of the two conquerors of "Tiger" Smith coming together just yet. When they do, however, have your money on Langford.

BILLIARDS.

Though the majority of people are tired of the Anchor stroke, we have not yet seen the end of it. Dawson's great unfinished break of 23,769 is not certain to remain unbeaten, as Tom Reece is now engaged in a match of 100,000 up, obviously with a view of creating a 'record'. Cook has also been busy and his break at Thurstons is the highest so far made in London, his effort being 16,281 (unfinished) at the time of writing.

IN GENERAL.

Three French swimmers will try to swim the Channel this summer, when the first is tired, he will be relieved by a second swimmer who will give way to the third for the final relay. The Frenchmen are anxious that three English swimmers shall join issue with them and make a race of it.

Mr. H. Winans has decided to support the International Horse Show at Olympia in earnest and he will prove a keen rival to Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt.

Jay Gould (junior) easily prevailed over R. K. Crosse in the first round of the Amateur Tennis Championship and the critics agree that the young American has greatly improved.

The Polo season of 1907 will certainly be a remarkable one, with a Spanish team and the Maharajah of Bikanir's native team opposing the home cracks.

The English gymnasts proved successful in the International Team Championship at Birmingham, Scotland and Wales being second and third.

A Marathon Road Race was decided at Berlin on Sunday, the distance being 25 kilometres—15 miles 941 yards. It produced a fine struggle, Ragueneau of France only beating Svanberg of Sweden by thirty yards in 1 hour 52 mins. 40 secs.

A. F. Wilding's splendid form in the Covered Court Lawn Tennis Championship leads many people to think he and Norman Brooks will win the International Matches for the Davis Cup, now held by England.

Woolf, Burgess and Halbein, all contemplate another shot at swimming the Channel this season. "Lloyds" premium, as to the swimmers chances, works out at 9 to 1 against Woolf, 18 to 1 Burgess and 25 to 1 Holbein.

At the Public Schools Athletic Championships, on Wednesday, A. J. N. Williamson (Highgate) won the half mile in the new Public Schools record of 2 mins. 3 1/5 secs.

Two Fiat cars finished first and second for the Targa Florio race, Nazarro steering the winning car over the course of 280 miles, containing over 1,000 turns, in 8 hours 17 mins. 36 secs.

A VERY serious question is raised, says a Home paper, by the curious circumstance discovered in connection with two men who are now awaiting their trial on criminal charges in different parts of South Africa. "The fingerprints of both have been found, it is said, to be absolutely identical. That this was possible has, of course, always been known, but it was supposed that the odds against the occurrence was so many millions to one that it would never be a practical question. The coincidence, if properly established, obviously affects the whole question of identification by fingerprints, and makes the anthropometric system more than ever the only secure one."

NOT content with Garden Cities, some people at Home are endeavouring to obtain "Suburbs Beautiful," and all will admit there is plenty of scope for their energies. At the Annual Meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations on the 18th April, Mr. J. Harmood Banner, M. P., who was unanimously elected President, in moving the adoption of the Report, said that the subject of the planning of suburbs was still before a committee of the Association. They did not like to see the planning of their suburbs carried out in such a way as to deprive the cities of the enjoyment of the future. They would like their suburbs to be things of beauty and joys for ever, instead of what they had been in the past—dry, arid streets, nothing but places for men to live and eat in.

RAILWAY TROUBLES.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS.

General Strike Recommended.

DEMANDS WORTH SEVEN MILLIONS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

One hundred and fifty demonstrations by Railway servants were held throughout Britain yesterday and endorsed the demands formulated by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in November.

They also insisted upon the recognition of the Society for the conduct of negotiations with the Railway Companies.

The latter maintain that the concessions demanded are impossible, and would cost £7,000,000.

Twenty thousand men assembled in Hyde Park and fifteen theusand at Glasgow.

The meeting at Newcastle recommended a general strike if the demands are not satisfied by June 30.

THE SPANISH HEIR.

Formal Christening.

A COMPLIMENT TO BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

Telegrams from Madrid state that the Civil registration of the infant Prince occurred this morning, when he received the names of Alfonso Eduardo.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

Unrest Increases.

EUROPEANS LEAVE MARRAKESH.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The situation at Marrakesh is creating grave anxiety. The European residents have left the town escorted by troops.

PLAGUE AT BUSHIRE AND BAHREIN.

Epidemic on the Increase.

LONDON, MAY 12.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Teheran reports that plague is increasing at Bahrein.

Four cases have occurred at Bushire, whither the population of Bahrein is fleeing.

GENERAL KUROKI'S TOUR.

Brilliant Reception at White House.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a banquet to General Kuroki and the Duke of Abruzzi last evening.

It was one of the most brilliant functions ever given at the White House.

ETNA AND STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

New Craters Opening.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The activity of Etna and Stromboli is increasing daily. New craters are opening. The inhabitants of the adjacent villages are fleeing.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Cossack Recruiting Stopped.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that a nomad tribe which had been placed for purposes of recruiting, under the Russian Colonel Commanding the Persian Cossack Brigade, appealed to Parliament against the indignity of submitting to the commands of a foreigner. The Minister of the Interior thereupon rescinded the arrangement.

MARRIAGE OF A RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has married the divorced wife of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, sister of the Queen of Italy.

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

Large Surplus Expected.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is anticipated that the current Itali Budget will show a surplus of 55 million lire.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. *Peninsular* with the English mails of the 3rd instant left here for Bombay at 7 p. m. to-day. (Sunday). The same Company's s. s. *Marmora* left for Colombo and Australia also at 7 p. m. to-day.

On the 12th April the Aden Criminal Court sentenced three Somali policemen to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and a fourth to nine months, for taking a few annas from a Somali man in their custody who was ordered to be deported, and for releasing him, and arresting another innocent Somali in his stead.

AMERICAN imports of tea for the eight months ending January last were 68,387,859 lbs. against 73,302,521 lbs. for the same time in 1906, and 76,433,375 lbs. in 1905. These diminishing imports at a period of unparalleled prosperity and free consumption are a strange fact, says the *American Grocer*, and show that tea as a beverage is not increasing in popular favour.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Meeting in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

Three hundred Russian Revolutionaries have arrived in London. They include half a dozen members of the Duma. Their object is to hold a secret Congress. Maximb Gorky has arrived from Italy in order to attend. It is understood that he will support the most militant section of the Delegates.

LORD CROMER'S RETURN.

Warm Eulogium for his Services.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The *Times* in a leading article heartily welcomes Lord Cromer back to England and says that his reception by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Premier and the Foreign Secretary shows how his Sovereign and the Government honour the man who has built up and increased the fame of England and raised Egypt from bankruptcy and abject misery to her present state of opulence and credit, and given to the masses of the people the blessings of an orderly just, and enlightened rule.

MINING DISASTER IN MEXICO.

Many Miners Entombed.

LONDON, MAY 13.

One hundred and seven miners are entombed in a copper mine at Velardega in Mexico. Seventeen have escaped, but the fate of the remainder is hopeless.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Cruising in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Queen Alexandra is cruising in the Mediterranean and has been staying at Athens since Wednesday and is attending a Gymnastic meeting of the Pan-Hellenic Scholars.

ALLEGED SWINDLE IN BOMBAY.

Yankee with Many Aliases.

ARRESTED ON BOARD A STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 13.

Mrs. Marshall, the wife of Bloom *alias* Marshall and other *aliases*, who was arrested with her child, is still in the Rangoon Central Jail.

Mr. Burjorjee applied for bail for the lady. Two sureties came forward and the American Consul was consulted, but as the lady is charged with a non-bailable offence bail was refused. Her husband's name is Marshall *alias* Bloom *alias* Toker *alias* Talcott. Seven typewriters were found in Mrs. Marshall's boxes. One machine was found in some bushes behind Clarence House where it had been dropped by Marshall in his flight. The only property not recovered is some loose diamonds. A reward of Rs. 200 was offered by the police for the arrest of Marshall.

Marshall has just been arrested on board S. S. "Bharata" by the Port Trust Police. Marshall was found in a first class cabin, but had not booked a passage, thus having no reason to give another *alias*, and though it was reported that he was armed with a couple of revolvers he made no resistance. He stolidly refused to answer any question and was removed to the lock-up until his departure under custody for Bombay where he will have to stand his trial under Sections 420 and 411 Indian Penal Code for criminial misappropriation of a number of typewriters and a quantity of silverware and jewellery including three rings set with diamonds and emeralds valued at over Rs. 7,000.

What the Rangoon police would like to know is how he has been able to keep in hiding during the last few days which is not so easy for a European or rather an American, with a strong Yankee accent, without the assistance of accomplices. Marshall appears to take matters very coolly though he was evidently taken quite by surprise by the police.

He and his wife and child will be taken to Calcutta by the "Bharata" this evening.

CLEANING SEWERS IN CALCUTTA.

Three Men Asphyxiated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Two coolies who went down a Calcutta sewer were asphyxiated by poisonous gas and a young Bengalee who went down the manhole to save them suffered the same fate yesterday morning. All the three were eventually pulled out dead.

THE TRIAL OF MR. SAVAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

The case for the prosecution against Mr. Savage closed this afternoon. Mr. Roy declined to cross-examine any witness in this Court. Mr. Savage pleaded not guilty. Further orders will be passed on Thursday next, and if necessary, a charge will be framed and accused committed to the Sessions.

A BENGALEE RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

A Bengalee Hindu, over a family quarrel, ran amok on Sunday night in Patruriaghatta street killing his mother-in-law and sister-in-law and dangerously wounding his father-in-law, cousin and elder sister-in-law. The murderer has been arrested.

PAVILION TROUBLE IN SAVANTVADI.

Political Agent Refuses Permission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAVANTVADI, MAY 13.

The deputation, chosen by the monster meeting of the citizens, waited upon the Political Agent who was pleased to come here from Amboli Sanitorium to see the state of things with his own eyes. The deputation did not succeed in bringing about re conciliation between the Political Agent and the shop epers. The Political Agent is not willing to allow the traders to erect the pavilion. The strike is in full swing, the suffering of the poor is pitiable.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

CONDEMNATION OF GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Indian Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Writing on the Government of India Ordinance *re* Public Meetings, the *Indian Daily News* this morning, says it gives plenary powers to the Lieutenant-Governors to promptly deal with matters in their own Provinces and to nip in the bud any further attempts at the delivery of seditious speeches or to stir up people to commit any breach of the law.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that Government has only harmed themselves and not the people by taking away this right (of public meeting) from them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

Some 5,000 persons were present last evening at the house of Basupati Nath Basu to consider the situation in East Bengal and the Punjab and the recent Government Circular on Education. Rai Jotendra Nath Roy Chowdhuri presided and resolutions were passed—(1) putting on record the deep apprehension and grave anxiety at the inexplicable conduct of East Bengal Administration in the face of the systematic outrage and incredible atrocities perpetrated upon the Hindu population of East Bengal.

2. Protesting against the arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai as being arbitrary and high-handed and as involving a violent infraction of an elementary principle of justice—that no man shall be punished without a trial, or an opportunity of explanation, or defence.

The Meeting demanded that the charges in which the action of the Punjab Government has been based should be published forthwith and an opportunity given Lajpat Rai to meet them.

The Meeting expressed deep sympathy with Lajpat and his family.

(3) Condemning Government Ordinance limiting public meetings as involving a dangerous innovation; and

(4) Condemning the recent Resolution of Government imposing restrictions on school boys taking part in political agitation.

Strong speeches covering the ground of these Resolutions were made by the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhuri and Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, *Bande Mataram* being shouted whenever a point was made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 13.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—The emergent Ordinance by the Government of India, which we publish to-day in our telegraphic columns, may be said, without overstraining its import, to inaugurate a new epoch in the politico-administrative history of India. Hitherto the Imperial and Provincial Governments have been all but passive spectators of the insidious yet increasingly bold movements promoted by lawless or disaffected interests to spread rebellious feelings through this peaceful and prosperous land: henceforth political incendiaries will come to discover that strong currents of legal repression have begun to set against them. Of the Ordinance itself, it is only necessary for the moment to say that the quiet display of effective strength by Government will be regarded by the well-disposed masses of the population in this Province as a happy augury of future tranquility and concord.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 13.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—From letters which are beginning to flow in upon us, two of which we publish to-day, it is evident that Hindus no less than Mohammadans are sincerely anxious to dissociate themselves publicly from the seditious movement which has lately been straining to establish itself in the Punjab. Happily there was never any reason to suppose that the hitherto law-abiding Hindu community in this Province had suddenly developed revolutionary tendencies, but what was clear was that the leading promoters of disaffection were or professed to be Hindus; that they were operating extensively and with ever-increasing energy among Hindus, and that they claimed to voice the Hindu sentiment and aspiration. It is right, therefore, that responsible members of the loyal Hindu population should be forward in disavowing these spurious "leaders" and their still more spurious "patriotism."

ATTEMPT AT HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAINGANJ, MAY 13.

Haji Mahomed Zakherria of Calcutta is on a visit to Dacca. He hopes to be of use in brining about a Hindu-Moslem entente and may proceed to Mymensing after seeing the leading people of Dacca.

RAWALPINDI RIOTS.

An Account of "One Who Suffered."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 13.

The Murree correspondent of the *Indian Daily Telegraph* writes:—More information leaks out as time passes regarding the violence used towards Europeans at Rawapindi. A gentleman connected with the Supply and Tranport Department, arrived here who suffered considerably at the hands of the mob. It appears he and another happened to meet the rioters, whilst they were rushing towards the city. Seeing it was impossible for two Europeans to stand against an overwhelming crowd, they tried to escape, but did not, before having their faces and heads severely cut and bruised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal left Madras yesterday morning for Calcutta, when about 200 students were on the platform at the Central Station to see him off. The Members of the Bhala Charata Sangha, through the secretary M. Subramania Bharathy, presented the Babu with a farewell address to which the only reply he made was "God bless you all." He was also garlanded by K. Venkataramana Rao, a member of the Mahajana Sabha. As the train steamed off there were vociferous shouts of *Bande Mataram*. A number of students proceeded by train to Basin Bridge Station where there was a large gathering of students to bid Babu Bapin Chandra Pal farewell.

At an emergent meeting of the executive committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, held yesterday evening in the Sabha's premises with Dewan Bahadur E. A. Govindaraghava Iyer in the chair, it was resolved to send the following cablegram to the Secretary of State for India regarding the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai:—"Madras is staggered at your sanctioning the deportation of Punjab leaders. The action is un-British and partakes of Russian methods. Justice demands the formulating of charges and an open enquiry."

It was also resolved to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Madras for Saturday next in the Victoria Public Hall, for the purpose of expressing indignation at the action of Government and memorialising the House of Commons for a repeal of Punjab Regulation 3 of 1818 under which Lala Lajpat Rai was deported; also of similar regulations in other provinces.

It is also proposed to have district meetings at various centres all over the presidency for the same purpose.

A correspondent writing from Delhi under date 9th instant to a friend in Bombay, says:—

Don't send my things till I drop you a P. C. There is a great deal of unrest here as in other large towns of North India. You must know it from the papers. We are daily expecting a riot and really one does not feel at all comfortable. Every European in Delhi is armed and the troops all in readiness, I never slept a wink last night, and we are afraid to leave the compound.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHBLESHWAR, MAY 10.

The heat has been quite oppressive up here for the last week past, and just as last month was usually cold for April, so, lately, the weather has been usually warm for May; but to-day it is distinctly cooler. But if one has been inclined to grumble, a look at the temperatures recorded at stations in the plains was enough to make one glad that, whether from duty or inclination, one's life was cast in dear, dusty, delightful Mahableswar. We have had a compensation too for the heat, in the fact that the strawberries which previously had been all spoilt by the heavy rain, have at last begun to come on again, a last effort before their all too short season is over for the year.

We are being reminded now that the season is drawing on, by the sight of squads of coolies sitting round in most of the compounds one passes busy, or as it would be more correct to say in the majority of cases, idle over the manufacture of chappars intended to fence in the deserted bungalows in the monsoon; and I have noticed that he who knows the ropes and how to make himself comfortable, has had them made early and put into his verandah roof which, being only made of corrugated iron, becomes as unpleasant to sit under in the middle of the day as a gridiron would be to sit on. However, it is no use to think of the end of the season yet, as we are just now right in the full swing of everything, and although, as I said last week, there are to be no races or polo this year, there are plenty of other events on or coming off.

The American Badminton Tournament, the prizes in which were very kindly presented by Mr. Hill, ended in a victory for Miss Willis and Mr. Arthur, I. C. S., and the runners up were Miss MacDonald and Mr. Quinn, I. C. S.

The first of the golf competitions has been brought to a successful conclusion. The first prize was won by Miss N. Forbes who went round the nine hole ladies' course in the remarkably fine score of 34. I have not been able to find out if this constitutes a record for the links, but it must be very close to it and nobody has heard of a better score being done. The second prize was taken by Mr. Searle who is also a very keen golfer and whose game would not disgrace many a man who fancies himself on his play.

Last Monday, Mrs. St. John Graham was At Home at the Badmintou Courts in the morning, where I noticed His Excellency the Commodore saying good-bye to his friends before leaving for Bombay in the afternoon. His short stay here must have been a pleasant relaxation from the routine of sea-life and Admiralty House.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were At Home on Wednesday morning, instead of Thursday this week. We certainly owe a vote of thanks to the person who first started these gatherings, which are quite one of the most delightful features of the season up here. There is none of the stiffness and formality about them so often present in an afternoon "function" and one need not necessarily be a Badmiuton Player to drop in and see one's friends.

A Lawn Tennis Tournament is in full swing now and is to be concluded next week, all being well; in fact some of the events are already approaching the final stages, and I hope to be able to tell you all results in my next letter. The only drawback is the scarcity of courts (there are only four) and when the "courtesy of the green" has to be given to competitors, other would-be players cannot get a game and have to be content to sit and watch and wish that the old proverb "They also serve who only stand and wait" were literally true.

However, there are other amusements besides tennis. Several more golf competitions are coming off shortly and we are promised a performance by the Mahableshwar Amateur Dramatic Society. More than this I cannot tell you about it at present, except that it is to take place in the Stické Court, as the deepest secrecy is being maintained concerning it and not even the name of the play has yet been divulged. However, we expect a good deal when it comes off as there are several highly gifted actors and actresses in the station.

His Excellency the Governor is, as usual, dispensing lavish hospitality at Government House, and last Saturday welcomed us all to a Garden Party, which was very largely attended. The house party of course included Sir George Warrender and Captain Heneage, R. N., and other people I noticed were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Sir Steyning and Lady Edgerly and the Bishop of Bombay. Some of the dresses were quite dainty and smart, the most noticeable being Mrs. Muir Mackenzie in a black and white gown and hat of black and white with a large ostrich feather. Mrs Searle looked well in a champagne coloured silk voile gown with a large black picture hat. Mrs. L. H. Branson was in cream voile with a *chic* black toque, Mrs. Cookson in white muslin and a white hat trimmed with pink roses, Mrs. Heaton in cream and Mrs. Keelan in navy blue. Lady Brooks wore a black and white dress with a toque to match and Miss Johnson looked well in cream. Mrs. Harter were a white Broderie Anglaise gown with a brown crinoline hat trimmed with Saxe blue feathers. Miss Shuttleworth looked very pretty in a white muslin frock, Mrs. Edwardes wore a navy blue silk Eolienne gown and hat to match, Mrs. Hugh Harrison was in pink flowered muslin and a becoming hat, and Mrs. Turner Laing was in white and a large picture hat. Many ladies, and amongst the number the Hon. Mrs. Denny, went in tennis costume.

Despite the absence of grass and well-kept lawns, the Government House grounds lend themselves admirably to the requirements of a garden party, the tennis courts, croquet-ground and golf-links being situated round a central space shaded by trees, where tea tables and chairs were placed, and from whence the various games could be watched. Of the amusements provided for our entertainment, tennis and croquet claimed their devotees, but by far the most interest was taken in the putting competition which on the miniature eight-hole links—a most sporting little course—proved too hard for many of the competitors, and much tribulation was caused by a ball occasionally preferring the edge of the khud to the lip of the hole in spite of the entreaties and objurgations of its fair striker.

Among those playing were His Excellency the Governor with the Hon. Mrs. Denny, Sir George Warrender, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie, Sir Steyning and Lady Edgerly and Colonel and Mrs. Meade. His Excellency very kindly offered three prizes to the ladies of the best three couples; as the competition was played by mixed foursomes. The first prize was won by Mrs. Meade (partnered by the Revd. H. Foote) with the excellent score of 19 for the eight holes. Several couples tied for second place with a score of 20, and the second and third prizes were given to Miss Shuttleworth and Miss Prothero.

Garden parties are proverbially dull entertainments, and many people attend them as a duty which they owe to their friends, but a garden party at Government House is the exception which proves the rule. Last Saturday's entertainment was the most delightful I have been to for a long time and I cannot wish His Excellency anything better than that he got as much pleasure from seeing people enjoying themselves as we all did from going there. The only noticeable absentee was the "Chief," General Sir Archibald Hunter, who has been down to Kolhapur to shoot, and has, I hear, already bagged one tiger.

To-night His Excellency is giving a Ball at Government House, and it is proposed to hold a subscription dance at the Club on Thursday next the 16th, if enough people will go, but there seems to be a great scarcity of dancing men up here this year. So it is to be hoped that those who may have considered their dancing-days done will come forward and not allow any wall flowers, beautiful though they may be, to be seen adorning the walls. The abandonment of the polo tournament and races has taken away a great source of attraction for bachelors, who would have come here primarily with those objects in view and filled in their spare time with dances.

It is very noticeable how every year more and more Parsees and Hindus from Bombay and Poona come up here for the hot weather, and they are to be met in large numbers at any of the points in the evening. In a few years' time it will be as hard for a European to get a house in Mahableshwar for the hot weather, as it already is to get one on Malabar Hill. *Verb sap.*

One last word, and that about "Bachelor's" letter which appeared in your issue of the 9th instant. Everyone will, I am sure, agree with him in his general sentiments, but why must he be so terribly down on the girls he has met here? And how does he, a bachelor, know that they are so useless as he suggests. There are, as he says, many pretty charming young ladies up here this season, and most of them play golf, tennis or badminton, and dance indifferently well—but I should not like to say that because they can do these things and know how to put on their clothes, that they therefore have no domestic attainments. As a fact, in some cases, I know that they can do the very things he postulates, and if Bachelor would send me his name and address I should be only too pleased to point out some girls who would meet his views, as expressed in his letter, in every way. But is such a carping cynic worthy of any of the nice girls up here? On reflection I think not; and will take back my offer in favour of some one more worthy. But any Bombay bachelor in search of a wife could not do better than pay Mahableshwar a visit for the rest of the season: and he must indeed be hard to please who could not find the wife he wants here—but I do not say that he would find himself so much appreciated. He would have to take his chance, and might return in the monsoon a sadder and a wetter, if not a wiser man.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 10.

Plague having almost disappeared from Navanagar all those who had gone out to escape its ravages are now returning and the town is almost full. The measures adopted by His Highness were so efficient, and at the same time, so mild that people thought it sheer folly not to avail themselves of them, with the result that so many hundreds of lives have been saved and the people spared a number of hardships.

His Highness Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji is winning popularity in various ways by his just and kind acts, and his subjects take so kindly to him that they call his *regime* Ram Raj! No higher compliment could be paid to any administration. Being himself very broad and liberal minded he wishes to see his subjects made happy by relieving their burdens as much as possible. With this object His Highness has called for a report from the Dewan with a view to reduce those taxes that may be telling heavily upon the people and of which they publicly complained at the Installation Darbar. He has also been reviving the lapsed or partially lapsed industries in silk and brocade for which Navanagar was once so famous, by patronising the artisans and encouraging them in every possible manner. The sanitation of the town is also engaging the Chief's attention, but as certain parts of the town are so badly built, and are in parts so narrow that they must be dismantled to be set right, and the question of compensating the owners is so difficult, that the authorities desist from taking early action. But His Highness is doing the next best thing. He has ordered the whole of the town to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and to be kept clean; and for this purpose has sanctioned a special grant.

His Highness is not making any hasty changes in the administration, but in making certain necessary appointments preference is given to Navanagar subjects. This is as it should be, and Mr. Keshavlal who was Sar nayndish (judicial officer) in Navanagar some years ago, whose service was dispensed with when the State had come under management, receives justice at His Highness hands, and I understand that he is re-employed in the State. Looking to the financial condition of the State, His Highness is very careful not to incur useless expenditure in political inter-Statal disputes without substantial grounds. The Navlakhi Land dispute between this State and Morvi, which has lately been decided by Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., in favour of Morvi, has been before the Special Commission long before His Highness came to the *Gadi*. His Highness is very averse to enter into useless and costly litigation.

The Agent to the Governor is at Songadh, the seat of the Political Agent, Gohelvad Prant, inquiring into certain complaints brought to his notice. People knowing that their grievances receive immediate redress do not hesitate to lay them before him and when their grievances are found to be genuine they invariably get justice. During the course of his extended tour, during the hot weather specially when his assistants do not hesitate to seek summer resorts, going from one place to another he disposes of on the spot, knotty questions which require very judicious handling.

Lately two Brahmins perpetrated a very ingenious fraud upon the public of Rajkot and the adjoining villages. They gave out that into a certain streamlet in the village of Mahasali, which is about 4 miles from Rajkot, the Ganges water flowed; and that the flow would last for three days. Men and women, particularly the latter, betook themselves to this streamlet to pay their homage to Gangaji and they gave freely money and grain to the Brahmins whose sanctity, they thought, had made the Ganges water to flow into such a quiet and out of the way place in Kathiawar. This phenomenon having been witnessed by hundreds of persons, the Rajkot lady whose religious fervour is so well known, did not wish to be behind hand in paying her respects in person to the sacred water of the Ganges which had flown into her own land, that she also repaired to the spot and generously gave a sovereign in charity to the Brahmins. This proved too much for the starving wretches, and they quarrelled among themselves for the sole possession of the piece of gold, with the result that the whole of the fraud was discovered and they are now doing penance in the house of correction.

Mr. Tudor Owen, Administrator, Palitana State, proceeds shortly on six months' leave. Until his successor is appointed, the charge of the State will be with Major Beale, Political Agent, Gohelvad.

The Junaghad State has issued its Administration Report which shows that the State is being managed very efficiently by Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, the Dewan. Mr. Gopaldas who had played a very prominent part when his brother was Diwan is now at Nadiad, enjoying a well-earned rest. He is not likely to return to Junaghad because, it is said, he is not wanted there; and he seems to have read the times very rightly. Mr. Chhotalal Baxi gets a substantial promotion.

In November next His Excellency Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, will pay his farewell visit to Kathiawar when the Kathiawar public will have the opportunity of congratulating one of its best Chiefs duly honoured by Government. His Excellency will hold an Investiture Darbar in Rajkot, and visit Junaghad, Navanagar and Bhavnagar on his return journey.

Major Wodehouse, Political Agent, Jhallamad, is at Limdi and will remain in charge of the State till the question of the Succession is settled. The nearest Bhayads are said to be those of Talsana, but it is said that the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra also lays claim to the *Gadi*, as the Limdi house is sprung from Harpaldev, the common ancestor of the Dhrangadra and Limdi houses. It was Mangunji, son of Harpaldev, who had founded the house of Limdi. Some say that Limdi was acquired from the Chudasawas, while others say it was populated by the Jhallas. When Colonel Walker's perpetual settlement of tribute was concluded, Bar-bhamji I was on the *Gadi*. It was he who had removed the capital of the State to Limdi. He died in 1825 and was succeeded by his son Bhojrajji who died in 1837 and was succeeded by his son Har Bhamji II who, after a brief reign, died in 1856 and was succeeded by his brother Fatesing who died in 1862, leaving a son, a minor, by name Jasvantsinghji, the Thakore Saheb who died lately.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

The following unexpired portions of the privilege leave granted to the undermentioned Officers are cancelled:—Lieutenant E. C. Griffin, 70th Company, R.G.A., from 9th May to 3rd June; Lieutenant A. W. Dobbin, R.G.A., from the 8th to 30th May.

Lieutenant A. Mackrell, 109th Infantry, will be attached for duty to the 113th Infantry, from the 10th April, up the 7th May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

On arrival in India Lieutenant Stallard of the Royal Engineers, is posted to the North-Western Railway at Lahore.

Lieutenant Deed of the Royal Engineers is transferred from the Northern to the Eastern Command.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Captain Kelly of the 3rd Hussars with the Egyptian Army.

Captain Fuller of the 1st Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Major Berry of the 10th Hussars.

Captain Tilney of the 14th Hussars embarks for India on the 20th of May to rejoin his regiment.

Riding Master J. L. Evans of the Royal Field Artillery, Athlone, is transferred to the Royal Field Artillery, at Lucknow.

The posting of Riding Master Jarvis to Lucknow has been cancelled.

THE Chief Constable of Birmingham recently presented to Sergeant-Instructor Thomas Chance, of the Madras Railway Volunteers, a watch and chain that had been subscribed for by all ranks of the Police force, in recognition of his pluck in going to the assistance of the Police when beset by a menacing crowd. Sergeant Chance was seriously maltreated in the *melee*, receiving a broken nose, a stab in the arm, and other injuries.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding.

GRANTING LONG LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from Mr. Edwin Bollam, dated the 17th April, 1907.

"As I am proceeding to Europe on the 27th instant and shall be absent for four or five months, I have to request that the Corporation will grant me leave of absence for that period."

The Secretary read a memorial addressed to the President, from the native ratepayers only of the "A" ward, which Mr. Bollam represented along with others. The memorialists stated that they had ascertained the views of some hundreds of ratepayers of the ward, who did not not think it advisable to allow members of the Corporation to absent themselves from the Corporation's meetings for a long period, without having declared sufficient reasons to justify their absence. They urged that the members desiring to go to Europe on a long absence of leave must be asked to resign their seats from the Board, as was done by Government with regard to their nominees.

Dr. Sukhia was about to move a proposition when the President said that as he had called upon Mr. MacDonald to move the proposition first, he could not allow Dr. Sukhia to speak.

Dr. Sukhia contended that as he had spoken about the importance of the item just before it was put up for their consideration, and as he has not since then taken his seat, he was in possession of the House, and had therefore the right to move a proposition first.

The President remarked that that was prior to the item being before the House, and therefore he had not the right he claimed of moving a proposition first.

Dr. Sukhia would not yield to the President's ruling. A disturbance arose, during which Dr. Sukhia characterized the President's ruling as illegal and unjustifiable. He wanted to move a proposition first to have the right to give the final reply to the members.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta interfered, urging Dr. Sukhia to abide by the President's ruling, be it right or wrong, as they had all done hitherto.

Dr. Sukhia thereupon resumed his seat, when Mr. James Macdonald moved that the Corporation approved of the leave of absence as applied for by Mr. Bollam in his letter. Mr. MacDonald said he had reason to believe that Mr. Bollam was going to Europe for the benefit of his health and that it would be unfair to have him thrown off his seat on the Corporation Board during his absence. We knew Mr. Bollam would prove a useful member of the Board.

The proposition having been seconded, Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation regretted that as no valid cause had been shown in the application for leave made by Mr. Bollam, they could not approve of his absence for more than three months from the Corporation's meetings. Dr. Subhia contended that the second clause of Section 17 stipulated that a member of the Corporation was to be considered disqualified if he absented himself for more than three successive months from the Corporation's meetings, except from temporary illness or for a cause to be approved of by the Corporation. In Mr. Bollam's letter he had shown no valid cause of his absence. If Mr. Bollam was to return to Bombay within three months, everything would be all right, but he must show valid reasons to overstay that period. It was only about a month ago that the new Corporation had been formed, and if Mr. Bollam had contemplated his departure for Europe, he should not have stood up for the general election. Mr. Bollam represented the ratepayers of the same ward as Dr. Sukhia did and by his long absence, the interest of his constituents could not be safeguarded. He (Dr. Sukhia) considered it would be unfair, unwise and indiscreet for the Corporation to pass Mr. MacDonald's proposition. He then began quoting extracts from the vernacular papers on the subject, cuttings of which were attached to the memorial. The vernacular papers favoured the view as embodied in Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

Mr. Shapurji Mistry seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta spoke against the amendment. He said that though he disapproved of the Corporation's procedure in the matter of granting a long leave of absence to a member, he thought it invidious to make an exception of any particular member in this case. Dr. Sukhia should have under no circumstance brought the amendment on that occasion. That kind of matter should be taken generally and considered quite separately. They had allowed innumerable precedents in granting a long leave of absence, and he did not wish Mr. Bollam to be made an exception to that. ("Hear, hear.")

Some further discussion having ensued, the amendment was lost, while the original proposition was carried.

TRAMWAY FARES.

Consideration was given to the following report of the Committee regarding certain matters connected with the tramway extensions and the tramway fares:—

The sixth report of the Committee was as follows:—

"Coming to the specific proposals, the Committee beg to inform the Corporation that they have represented to the Managing Director of the Company the great desirability of having a uniform rate of one anna fixed for the ordinary class and two annas for the first class from any one point to any other between Vincent Road and Colaba, including the traffic on linked lines, the question of increase in the fare in respect of further extensions being for the present left over for future settlement. The Committee are glad to state that the Managing Director has undertaken to consult the Board of Directors on this point. As, however, it must take some time before the matter can be finally settled and as it is highly desirable in the interest of the public that there should be no delay on that account, it has been suggested by the Managing Director that approval may be provisionally given to the fares mentioned in his letter being charged with certain modifications up to the end of the current calendar year, by which time it is hoped the question of fixing uniform rates of fares for first and second class service will have been settled. Under the circumstances the Committee beg to recommend that under the terms of clause 15 of the Deed of Concession, sanction be given to the institution of a tramway service for the conduct of passenger traffic in two classes over the route specified in the Company's letter and that the special fares proposed by them be also provisionally approved as mentioned above, subject to the understanding that the ordinary class fares to be charged in respect of the undermentioned distances will be as shown below:—(1) From Lal Baug (the old terminus, Parel) to Colaba and *vice versa* by the direct route—one anna. (2) From Lal Baug to Victoria Terminus *via* Girgaun route and *vice versa*—one anna. (3) From Lal Baug to Coloba *via* Girgaun route and *vice versa*—one anna and a half. (4) From Victoria Gardens to Colaba *via* Girgaun route and *vice versa*—one anna.

It is understood that the fare for the lower class from any one point to any other, within the existing termini, would be one anna only and that the fare for first class service will not be more than annas two in any case. The Committee may explain that the reason why an extra half anna charge for the ordinary class has been allowed in respect of the new extension *via* Charni and other roads is that the public will always have the option to travel over the area comprised in the now existing lines by the direct route, paying one anna only, the extra half anna being paid only if they chose to go by a circuitous route.

In connection with this subject the Committee beg to inform the Corporation that they have got an assurance from the Managing Director that the same facilities as are now given to the public in regard to the free issue of all necessary transfers will be given in future, and also that the most ample accommodation will be provided for the lower class traffic, the seating accommodation for the two classes being in the proportion of at least 84 for the ordinary, to 16 for the first class."

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta moved the adoption of the report. He hoped to see one uniform rate of fare adopted in future by the electric tramway authorities. He thought that an exclusive accommodation for ladies in tramcars was a necessity, which would now be met by the running of the first class tram cars. The public complained against the inconvenient foot-boards of the cars, which they considered too high for them to get in and alight from cars quickly. He hoped all those complaints would be brought to the notice of the tramway authorities by the Municipal Commissioner, who would also see that the side of the tram-cars next to the central posts was closed against the passengers by something more substantial than the hanging of a mere chain. He was also complained that the distance between intervening stations, where all cars stopped, was a long one, and that the passengers who flocked into cars in excess of the number of seats provided for them, were asked to keep on their feet while the cars were in motion. The latter complaint was the cause of many accidents. The seats were so arranged that passengers knocked their knees one against another's. He suggested that when a car was full of passengers an arrangement should be made, by which persons waiting at stations could be informed that the car was full and therefore could take no more passengers. Such system existed in the electric tram cars at Brussels.

Dr. Suknia while speaking upon the subject wished in the interest of the city that some rich well-known citizen of Bombay was crushed to death by one of the electric tram cars, so that when the family of the deceased sued the Tramway Company for heavy damages, it would open the eyes of the authorities who were very careless of late and would bring them to their senses. (Laughter)

The proposition was agreed to.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

Considerations on the Amendments.

THE Bombay Presidency Association his sent the following to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Legislative Department:—

Sir,—We have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, to submit the following representation to His Excellency the Governor-General of India, in connection with Bill No. 1 of 1907, being a Bill to further amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879, passed by the Bombay Legislative Council at its meeting held on the 18th of April last and which is now awaiting the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General.

2. The operative part of the said Bill really consists of two Clauses, viz., 2 and 3. Clause 2 enacts that whenever any transaction in issue in any suit or proceeding is alleged to be of such a nature that the rights and liabilities of the parties thereunder are triable wholly or in part under Chapter III of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879, and such transaction was entered into by any party to the said proceeding being an agriculturist, or his predecessor in title at a time when such party or such predecessor in title was an agriculturist, the Court shall have power notwithstanding anything contained in Section 92 of the Evidence Act or any other law for the time being in force, to enquire into and determine the real nature of such transaction and for such determination to admit evidence of any oral agreement or statement. To the proviso to the said clause which was added at a late stage on the second reading of the Bill and to which the objection of the Council is mainly directed, reference will presently be made.

3. The object of enac

of the limitation of 12 years had the effect of altogether nullifying the proviso for the innocent purchaser gets nothing more than what he would get by his adverse possession of 12 years. The Council venture respectfully to submit that such a provision is manifestly inequitable and unjust, and its adoption has rightly caused widespread uneasiness and dissatisfaction.

15. Moreover the proviso as worded gives protection to innocent third parties in possession for 12 years from the date of the registered document under which they hold possession which would mean the conveyance taken by them from the previous holder. So that even if the original ostensible vendee had been in possession for even 40 years, the innocent transferee from such vendee would have no protection unless he completes twelve years of his own possession, for the period of limitation for redemption of a mortgage is 60 years.

16. The Council beg strongly to urge that such a provision will lead to great confusion and uncertainty with regard to title to immovable property and disastrously affect the value of such property throughout the Presidency. The Deccan Relief Act has now been extended to almost the whole of the Presidency and the word agriculturist has by the decision of the Courts been given such a wide interpretation that if Clause 2 is allowed to become law, no person buying immovable property can be sure of his title for twelve years. For, if the present section becomes law, although a person many be in possession of property under an ostensible deed of sale for a long number of years, the transferee from him will still incur the risk of his title being questioned for 12 years from the date of his own transfer.

17. The Council may be permitted to say that in seeking to protect the rights of agriculturists who are supposed to be helpless, the clause as enacted works inequitably and unjustly in a very serious manner against innocent third parties and will inevitably lead to a depreciation in the value of immovable property in a large portion of the Presidency.

18. Clause 3 of the Bill purports to give power to set aside sales on the ground of inadequacy of price realised. It was admitted that the proper place for such a provision was the Civil Procedure Code, but it was said that as there was no certainty when the Supreme Council would take up the revision of that Code it was desirable to enact this clause. Since then, it has been announced that a Committee will sit in the rains at Simla to revise the Civil Procedure Code and that the Code will be taken up by the Supreme Council at its Sessions in December next. Under the circumstances the Council of the Association beg to submit that the reason for enacting the said Clause 3 no longer exists.

19. In conclusion the Council pray that His Excellency the Governor-General will be pleased to withhold his assent to the said Bill No. 1 of 1907 in its entirety or in any event to Clause 2 unless the said clause is amended so as to effectively protect the rights of *bona fide* transferees for value without notice.

The letter is signed by Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, President and Chairman of Council and Messrs. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Amirudin Tyabji, and Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Honorary Secretaries.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, MAY 10.

It is a long time since I have been able to send you any notes from this City, partly owing to the irregular weather we been having since the commencement of the new year, and partly due to great heat now prevailing with a vengeance; the thermometer is already registering 100 in the shade, and goes up in t afternoon. Many have already flown to the elysium of C.P., Pachmari, and those who have better means have gone still further—as far as the Neilghiries. Our Chief Commissioner, after remaining a few days amongst us, also left Pachmari long before anybody else and he also visited the Viceroy at Simla. The Honorable the Chief Commissioner being an old resident of Nagpur and having gone through each branch of the administration, knows the Province thoroughly well, and the selection made by the Viceroy of his appointment to hold the reins of administration seems to have met with general approval. On his return from England from leave he was hailed at the railway station with loud cheers.

There has been a change in the Judicial Department. Mr. J. K. Batten, I. C. S., first Additional Judicial Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as J. C. during the absence on combined leave of Mr. H. V. Drake-Brockman, I. C. S., or until further orders.

Nagpur is free from plague, though isolated cases, about two and three per week, do occur. Some of the districts are full of it and we are afraid we may have to face this terrible scourge in the beginning of the rains and, if so, it will be a great pity for the poor, for they will not know where to fly.

The various firms working in the manganese mines in the C. P. are at present coining money, but they all anticipate a great fall in prices in the near future; in fact some predict a recurrence of what happened in 1864.

The Local Government have been constructing a large number of bungalows for high officials and a proportionate number for the subordinates, thus relieving a great many families from congestion and overcrowding. The administration is also constructing a large number of new offices, including a new Secretariat, Small Causes Court, Deputy Comptroller's Office, Deputy Postmaster-General's Office and Telegraph Check Office. Some new roads also have been under contemplation. The old C.P. Club, I hear, is to be bought by the G. I. P. Railway, in which the District Traffic Superintendent's Office and the Loco. District Superintendent's Office are to be located. This C. P. Club was originally supposed to have been bought by the Local Government for the use of our post office and Postmaster's quarters, but has been taken up by the G. I. P. for their offices. The old arsenal, now threatening to fall to pieces, I hear, is to be made over to the Civil Authorities who are contemplating a public park called "Miller Park," which will be a great acquisition to the Civil Station.

NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE thirty-third annual meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at Oriental Buildings Mr. Jugmohandas Vurjivandas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The directors' report stated among other things:—The result of the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 1,43,586-5-5, which amount has been placed to the credit of profit and loss account. As you are aware, the long pending suits of the Company against its late Agents, Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Ramdas Kesawjee have now been finally settled. A sum of Rs. 13,209-6-4 remaining as surplus in favour of the Company after deducting law charges, &c. has been placed to the credit of profit and loss account. During the year under report your directors have ordered out 14 flat cards, 1 drawing frame, 1 slubbing frame and 2 intermediate frames to replace some old cards and frames. They have also ordered out one more boiler in addition to the five boilers which have already been put up. The cost of all the above items of machinery will be about Rs. 89,000. Messrs. Kikabhai Premchand and Dhurumsay Naranji retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. Messrs. Kikabhai Premchand and Dharamsey Naranji who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Gordhondas Nurseydas and Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings closed with the customary complement to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	6	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Paraswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	6	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	4	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarkadi, Byculla and Let Nagpada	11	6	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	35	28	100
Total plague deaths to date	140,580		
Same date last year	88	80	208

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Globe* to say that he has frequently seen the Arabs and Kabyles working in the vineyards in Algeria make a poultice of the scorpion and apply it to the wound it has inflicted. They have always, he says, appeared to derive considerable satisfaction—at least morally—from the treatment, but they usually took a day off and claimed their wages.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MAY 11.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The annual Pre-final and Final Examinations of the local Medical School have just been concluded. In the Pre-final, 2 passed in the Assistant Surgeon grade and 4 in the Hospital Assistant grade. In the Final Examination, 4 passed as Hospital Assistants, while the only successful Assistant Surgeon student was Miss Mary Correa, to whom great credit is due for her perseverance in spite of indifferent health, and as there is a great need for lady doctors in Hyderabad, there is no doubt that she will have a useful career before her.

A TRAGIC MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Mahomedan residing in Gosha Mahal had promised to give his daughter in marriage to one of his nephews, who was also under his protection; but when the time came he did not keep to his promise and gave her in marriage to another. On the day of the marriage, after the ceremonies were over, the disappointed nephew stabbed the bride from the effects of which she died almost instantly. Subsequently, when an alarm was given and the police laid hands on him, he stabbed himself and died in a few hours.

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. T. Strinivassachari has been deputed to officiate in place of Mr. J. E. Edwards, Inspector of Schools, Headquarters Division, who has retired on pension. There should be no doubt as to his being confirmed in the position—justice could not dictate any other course; but as final sanction has not yet been given by Government, there are those who are engaged in manipulating a different course, without which Hyderabad would lose its identity.

JURISDICTION REGARDING SEPOYS IN NATIVE STATES.

The arrest and trial of Sepoys of the Indian (British) Army for offences committed in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam have been the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and of the Nizam, with the result than certain rules have been framed tentatively, pendiut the settlement finally of the question of jurisdictiog. The matters in issue between the two Governments have arisen out of the case of Sepoy Khushal Khan, of the 84th Panjabis, who was stationed at Secunderabad and was arrested by the Nizam's Police on a charge of theft committed in Hyderabad territory, tried, convicted, and sentenced by the Nizam's City Criminal Court to one week's rigorous imprisonment. The First Assistant Resident thereupon wrote requesting that the sepoy be released and that the impropriety of dealing with offending sepoys of the Indian Army, without reference to the Resident, should be pointed out to the officials concerned. Subsequently, the British authorities required that instructions should be issued to the effect that, when a sepoy of the Indian Army is found charged with an offence in His Highness' territory, he should at once be made over to the custody of the Regiment to which he belonged, and that if his surrender was required, an application for extradition with *prima facie* evidence should be forwarded. As a result, a representation was made to the Resident and the rules laid down by the Government of India in 1894 and 1898 were referred to, which made a distinction between sepoys who were on recognized leave and sepoys who were not on leave, who were therefore technically "on duty." After some further correspondence, the matter was referred to the Government of India, who have framed the following rules defining the jurisdiction of His Highness' Courts over men of the Indian Army, and the custody in which such men should be kept, namely,—

(*a*) That the Courts of Native States are not, except where jurisdiction may be specially conceded, permitted to exercise jurisdiction over a Native Officer or soldier of the Indian Army who, while on leave, commits any kind of offence within their territories.

(*b*) That the Native Officer or Soldier who, while on leave in a Native State, commits an offence of any kind against the law of such State, is amenable to the jurisdiction of the State Courts.

(*c*) That when a Native Officer or Soldier of the Indian Army commits, within a Native State, while not on leave, an offence which subjects him to arrest and the circumstances are not such as to allow of immediate arrest by the Military authorities, the offender may be arrested by State authority in any case in which the law of the State permits of such arrest, but that he should be handed over forthwith to the nearest Military authority. Should the Political Officer, however, consider it desirable, for any special reason, that the offender should be tried by the State Courts, he may request the Military authorities either to deliver over the accused to the State for trial or to postpone proceedings pending a reference to the Governor General in Council. The Military Authorities, on receiving such a request, should either deliver over the offender, or forthwith refer the question as to the court before which the proceedings are to be instituted for the decision of the Governor-General in Council.

(*d*) That a Native Officer or Soldier who, while on leave within a Native State, is arrested for an offence committed by him in that State on some previous occasion, is amenable to the jurisdiction of the State Courts, irrespective of the fact of the offence having been committed while on duty or on leave; but that this jurisdiction will not extend ot the case of a Native Officer or Soldier who has been charged with an offence previously committed while on duty, and who has already been tried and either acquitted or punished by the British Authorities for such offence.

(*e*) That the Native State Courts can exercise the jurisdiction described in clause (*d*) above, even when the offence committed is not one of those entered in the schedule to the Extradition Act.

(*f*) That in order to promote the ends of justice and to meet the convenience of officials or subjects of the State, whose attendance may be necessary at the trial of a Native Officer or Soldier of the Indian Army, who may have committed an offence within the territories of a Native State, the Military Authorities will arrange that, in such cases, whenever the exigencies of Military service permit, the offender shall be tried at the Cantonment nearest to the place where the offence was committed.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Civil Medical Department of H. H. Nizam's Government for 1314 Fasli, corresponding with 1905-06, is an excellent record of progress and reflects the greatest credit on Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, M.D., I.M.S., C.I.E., who is the Director of its affairs. Amongst other matter of interest, it is shown that nine districts were affected with plague, but that the epidemic entirely disappeared from all these districts within about three months, the total number of cases during the year being 19,001 and of deaths 16,269. Raichur, which had previously quite escaped infection, suffered the most, there being 5,268 cases and 4,536 deaths; Gulbargah, Bhir, and Usmanabad also suffered severely. There were 15 cases in the Detention Camps, as against 37 in the previous year, and all proved fatal; while three deaths were also accounted for among the Plague staff. The ratio of deaths per cent. of total In-patients treated in the City and Suburbs was 10·8—the same as in the previous year, and 5·43 in the Districts as against 7·07. Classes were held for practical instruction at the Pathological Laboratory, and Professor Haffkine's prophylactic fluid was re-sterilized in the Laboratory before being issued to Plague Medical Officers. The Government has signified its agreement with the Director as to the general improvement in the Medical Department—an improvement in which it has expressed the hope that District Dispensaries will soon share; and the thanks of the Government have been conveyed to the Director for his careful supervision of the Department.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

CORPORATION'S AND GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Consideration was given to the following report of the Corporation's Committee regarding the proposal of Government for exchange of responsibilities with the Corporation by a transfer of certain services with control:—

The Committee have carefully considered the proposed arrangement in all its bearings and are of opinion that it may be accepted, subject to the explanations and modifications mentioned below, as a practical compromise regarding a matter which has been a harassing source of contention and controversy between Government and the Corporation for a long series of years. It has been proposed by Government in the letter under reference that all the Municipal buildings and sites which are now in the occupation of the Police and which are estimated by Government to be of the value of Rs. 3,12,000 should be taken over by Government, and that in lieu thereof the Queen's Statue together with its site and the site and structure of the Victoria and Albert Museum should be definitely vested in the Municipality on condition of their due maintenance for the future, but with liberty to the Municipality when the exhibits in the Museum have been transferred to the new Prince of Wales Museum to make such other public use of the Museum and its present site as the Corporation may approve subject to the previous sanction of Government. Committee do not consider such an arrangement as suitable or satisfactory. The statue was a gift by His Highness Khanderao Gaikwad of Baroda to be placed in the city, and the Museum has been at least partly built by public subscriptions and was always intended to be devoted to public use, and therefore whatever their nominal values they can hardly be considered a proper set-off against the properties proposed to be made over to Government. The Committee therefore suggest that in consideration of the absolute transfer of these properties to Government a deduction should be allowed to the Corporation from the total grant of Rs. 4,14,500 to be paid by the Corporation to Government, of a suitable sum representing their annual value, and that the total grant to be paid should be fixed at Rs. 4,00,000 instead of Rs. 4,14,500.

As regards the expenditure on primary education, the Committee beg to invite the attention of the Corporation to para. 7 of the Government letter in which it has been laid down as a condition necessary to secure the Municipality from any risk of the proposed transfer proving to be "a preliminary to imposing an indefinite burden on their finances," that should at any time free compulsory primary education be introduced into the City of Bombay by or at the instance of Government, Government will agree to assist the Municipality in meeting the extra cost of that measure by an adequate grant in aid." It will be seen that, though probably intended, the contingency of the introduction of free primary education which may not be compulsory has not been distinctly provided for by this undertaking. Neither does the contingency of free or compulsory primary education being introduced with the consent of Government appear to have been provided for and it is besides not clear how the proposed arrangement will affect the Bombay Municipality in the event of there being any change in the general policy of Government in regard to their liability in respect of primary education. These are questions in respect to which the interests of the Corporation ought to be sufficiently safeguarded and the Committee accordingly beg to recommend that the condition laid down by Government should be amplified as follows, viz., that should at any time free primary or free compulsory primary education be introduced into the City of Bombay by or with the consent of Government, Government will agree to assist the Municipality in meeting the extra cost of that measure by an adequate grant-in-aid and that should at any time there be a change in the general policy of Government in regard to their liability in respect of primary education similar to that contemplated by the Resolution on the subject recently issued by the Government of India, this Municipality shall be entitled to receive such benefit as may be extended under an altered policy to all the parts of the Presidency as well as the rest of the country.

The letter from the Government stated:—"I am accordingly to ask the Corporation to the assent that the amount for which a set-off in recurring charges is to be found should be taken at Rs. 5,10,000 in round figures. For the provision of that sum I am to make the following proposals.

"First that the Municipality should take over the total Government expenditure in the City on Primary education, exclusive of building grants, and should also become fully responsible for the control of the schools. At the present time that expenditure including grants-in-aid to other non-Municipal Primary schools amounts to about Rs. 79,000. It is essential that the Municipality should take over the duty of paying grants-in-aid to non-Municipal Primary schools as well as that of sole maintenance of Municipal schools in order to prevent any idea growing up that the Corporation is encouraging grant-in-aid schools rather than direct Municipal institutions, not on the merits, but in order indirectly to retrancher the burden of expenditure on Primary education to Government. The transfer must also be coupled with the following conditions: (1) that the Municipality will open all schools freely to Government inspection; (2) that they will, as the Joint Committee at present do, regulate grants-in aid to non Municipal schools in accordance with the results of examination by Government Inspectors under the Government Codes for the time being in force. Those codes may, of course, with the sanction of Government, be especially modified for Bombay City if that seems advisable: and (3) that they will give due weight to the report of the Inspectors about their own schools. One more condition will also be necessary to secure the Municipality from any risk that this transfer may be only a preliminary to imposing an indefinite burden on their finances. This is that should at any time free compulsory Primary education be introduced into the city of Bombay by or at the instance of Government, it will agree to assist the Municipality in meeting the extra cost of that measure by an adequate grant-in-aid. If free compulsory education be introduced at the instance of any agency other than Government, no such obligation will rest on Government.

"Second, that the Municipality shall bear the whole cost of vaccination. They at present bear by far the greater part, but the small provincial expenditure of Rs. 4,560 per annum, which represents the cost of the Superintendent of Vaccination should, it is suggested, now be wholly transferred to them. The Act of 1877 will of course be so modified as it to give the Municipality cantrol of the service. The buildings at present devoted to vaccination purposes and their sites would be made over to the Municipality subject to a reservation that if required for the purposes of the projected Prison at Parel the site of the Central Vaccine Depot may be resumed by Government,

"Third, that this Municipality should accept liability for half the maintenance charges of the New Prince of Wales Museum. It is estimated that these will probably amount of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 per annum in the near future. Municipal responsibility for purposes of the present account is, therefore, pitched at Rs. 25,000. This sum they would be asked to pay into the Museum Fund with effect from the date from which the transfer of Police charges is to have effect.

"Fourth, under the head "Public Works," to hand over to the Municipality the charge of certain road, and streets within Municipal limits, the cost of maintenance of which at present is about Rs. 5,000 per annum and is borne by Government. The above items complets a set-off to the extent of Rs. 1,13,560 per annum,

"The remainder of the set off it is proposed to find in connection with the charges on account of Medical relief, and the fifth proposal is Government should withdraw their grant of Rs. 18,000 a year to the Leper Asylum, and leave the responsibility for that very successful institution entirely to the Municipality.

"Sixth, that the whole balance of the actual money required should be found by a lump cash grant of Rs. 3,78,440 by the Municipality to Government towards the cost of Medical institutions at present maintained by Government. To this must be added Rs. 36,000 on account of the existing Municipal contribution to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. The total grant will therefore be Rs. 4,14,440, or in round figures Rs. 4,14,500. This grant should be coupled with a condition that Government continue to maintain the institutions in question up to their existing standard of efficiency, and with such expansion, in the case of the St. George's Hospital and Grant Medical College *only*, as [the future may demand, These institutions are: Grant Medical College, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai and allied hospitals. St. George's Hospital, Gokaldas Tajpal Hospital. Cama and Albless Hospitals, Jaffer Sulliman Dispensary, and the Dispensary at Mahim. This part of the subject has hitherto presented the very greatest difficulties. It has been felt to be impossible to hand over to the Municipality control of such institutions as the St. George's Hospital and the Grant Medical College, and in the case of other institutions there exist trust deeds and vested interests which would render transfer of control over them extremely difficult for Government The St. George's Hospital is hardly a proper charge on the local rates; it is a European hospital in the principal Port of India and is maintained for interests which reach far further than the limits of the City of Bombay. Similarly also the Grant Medical College supplies the whole of the higher Medical training of the Presidency and accommodates at present some 600 students. It would not be fair or convenient to place the responsibility for these institutions on the Municipality or the cost of them wholly on the rates. On the other hand, Government will for the future be liable for nothing in the shape of Medical relief and its extension in the City beyond the institutions above specified, as they at present exist. The grant-in-aid to hospitals to be paid by the Municipality will differ essentially from their payments on account of Police, in that the Municipal liability in regard to these institutions is fixed once for all, and their liability for increased expenditure under this head will take the shape of supplying, as necessity occurs, new institutions over which they will have full control. It may be mentioned that there is even now need for separate infectious hospitals in the City, and for hospital accommodation in the north of the Island. Therefore this head of charge, while it answers the demands of the Government of India that it shall possess capabilities of expansion, yet provides, in the form of set off adopted, an adequate counter-balance so far as Government Police charges are concerned, and also gives control to the Municipality over the expansion of the expenditure, while avoiding a mass of most difficult questions relating to trust responsibilities and management of non-local institutions.

"I am to point out that these proposals give an immediate saving to the Municipality on their expenditure of 1905-06 of Rs. 39,000 per annum. They enable the Municipality to escape, as shown in paragraph 6 above, further large inevitable increase in the near future on account of Police charges as to which they can have no control: on the other hand, the Municipality will accept the cost and control of services, Medical and Educational, the cost of which will undoubtedly expand, but in regard to increases in which the Municipality will be given full control and authority. Lastly I am to request the favour of a very early reply to this letter as it is desirable that the scheme should, if accepted, have effect from April 1st, 1907, and that the legislation which will be necessary to amend the Municipal and other Acts should be undertaken at as early a date as may be possible. It is intended to include in that legislation the provisions necessary to give effect to the proposals recently discussed regarding license fees for music under the Police Act and fees on Motor Vehicles under the Motor Vehicles Act. It is also proposed to place the disposal of fees on public conveyances on the same footing, namely that of payment of net balances to the Municipality after defraying necessary contigent expenses under the Acts concerned, whereby the cumbrous procedure required by Sections 62 and III of Bombay Act III of 1888 will be simplified."

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah Mehta moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so he dwelt at great length on the history of the question. He was happy to inform them that a vexed question had atlast come to a happy settlement.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition. He said it was due to the most indifatigable efforts of the Hon. Sir Pherozshah that this important question had been so happily compromised.

Several members eulogized the efforts of Sir Pherozshah Mehta in bringing the matter to a happy close.

The proposition was agreed to and the Corporation rose to meet again in the middle of the next month.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The evidence of the disturbed conditions in the South of the Bay is somewhat more marked, but except for a moderate swell in Port Blair, the sea is reported smooth at all the Bay stations.

Widespread rain fell yesterday in Burma and the adjacent districts in the North-east of India, but in other parts of the country the weather was generally dry and the disturbances in Kashmir disappeared.

In Burma, the rainfall has been nearly general and the principal amounts are Myitkyina ¼ inch; Maymyo and Minbu 1 inch; Yametin 3; Mandalay, Moulmein and Diamond Island ½; Rangoon 1; and Slipper Island ¼ inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded except on the extreme north and humidity and temperature are normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, Dibrugarh reports ½ inch of rain; Sibsagar and Mymensingh ½, Bogra ½, Tezpur, Silchar and Berhampore light flalls. The skies are clear in Chota Nagpur and Bihar and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual and the temperature approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central, Provinces, the skies are clear, humidity below normal and the weather slightly cooler than usual.

In North-west India, Srinagar had a 1¼ inch of rain. Cloud appeared in Baluchistan, but the skies have cleared in West Himalayas, and East Punjab and at most stations the air is somewhat drier than usual, while the temperature is below normal at foot of the Western Himalayas, but elsewhere it is nearly normal.

In the Peninsula, Trichinopoly reports 1 inch of rain; and Kodaikanal 1/4 inch. The skies are lightly clouded in the neighbourhood of the coast and clear elsewhere and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Nearly general rain is likely in Burma and local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in the south of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of brometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a m., (local time) on the 13th May 1907, was 28,883. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13ft. at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, 13TH MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st Nov date.
Bushire	29·773	ESE	7	86·6	73·5	61	....	8·78	−3·25
Jask	29·829	E	3	..	..	..	....	..	..
Muscat	29·809	NW	3	..	..	..	....	..	..
Aden	....	....	....	88·3	80·2	64	....	0·64	−1·89
Lahore	29·773	Calm	2	97·4	71·7	35	....	0·90	+2·05
Simla	29·790	ENE	7	99·3	69·1	34	....	2·32	+0·23
Delhi	29·741	SSW	5	100·7	74·2	17	....	5·03	+1·64
Agra	29·737	SW	3	101·0	79·0	23	....	4·66	+2·97
Cawnpore	29·750	WSW	2	103·9	67·2	27	....	3·64	+1·56
Allahabad	29·732	Calm	2	100·1	73·0	33	....	4·25	+2·21
Jhansi	29·774	SW.	5	104·8	77·1	54	....	4·09	+2·29
Jacobabad	29·771	Calm	3	102·1	69·2	23	....	0·95	−0·24
Karachi	29·845	W	16	103·9	65·2	28	....	2·45	+0·31
Jeypore	29·799	NW	4	102·2	71·1	12	....	4·44	+2·84
Ajmere	29·836	W	19	101·4	73·0	29	....	2·93	+1·43
Deesa	29·796	SW	4	108·2	72·4	13	....	2·31	+1·98
Ahmedabad	29·861	NW	6	111·1	73·2	23	....	0·21	−0·26
Bhuj	29·874	WNW	13	103·6	70·6	33	....	1·49	+0·91
Jamnagar	....	....	....	..	..	..	....	..	....
Dwarka	29·898	WNW	7	88·2	79·6	64	....	1·97	....
Rajkot	29·874	NW	3	105·4	69·7	37	....	0·96	+0·42
Bhavnagar	29·866	N	3	111·2	76·0	67	....	1·56	+0·79
Para.									
Veraval	29·859	NNW	3	92·6	72·2	90	....	0·02	−0·68
Necmuch	29·838	NNW	4	100·9	69·7	11	....	0·67	−0·33
Indore	29·839	NW	6	104·1	70·1	21	....	0·43	−0·33
Sangor	29·790	S	10	102·6	70·8	6	....	3·21	−0·74
Jubbulpore	29·806	SSE	1	104·0	70·2	24	....	6·86	−0·13
Hoshangabad	29·804	Calm	8	105·3	67·8	14	....	3·23	−1·35
Khandwa	29·824	WNW	9	102·2	72·6	15	....	2·41	−1·14
Raipur	29·777	ENE	4	104·2	70·4	26	....	6·28	−0·72
Nagpur	29·800	NE	14	107·6	69·1	18	....	4·60	−1·46
Amraoti	29·783	ENE	9	108·1	70·5	46	....	5·78	−3·45
Akola	29·803	NNW	8	109·8	74·0	20	....	4·04	−1·82
Surat	29·796	NNE	8	107·1	74·3	39	....	0·13	−0·16
Malegaon	29·826	WNW	3	108·3	70·3	19	....	1·48	+0·46
Bombay	29·869	NNW	3	92·2	78·6	76	....	0·33	−0·43
Poona	29·858	W	3	105·0	69·8	37	....	2·18	+1·03
Ahmednagar	29·837	N	3	104·4	68·0	19	....	6·63	plus 4·41
Aurangabad	29·817	NW	5	105·2	72·2	37	....	3·20	....
Sholapur	29·796	NE	6	104·7	77·0	33	....	4·37	plus 1·86
Ratnagiri	29·848	NNW	5	90·3	77·9	78	....	9·48	−0·26
Bijapur	29·790	NW	9	101·2	75·2	51	....	7·14	plus 4·47
Belgaum	29·813	Calm	10	91·3	72·2	71	0·11	4·21	−0·24
Mormugao	29·850	N	7	90·5	81·4	78	....	1·36	−1·01
Karwar	29·841	NE	7	90·8	78·0	88	....	4·38	plus 2·03
Mangalore	29·842	ENE	8	92·4	80·9	78	....	7·94	plus 3·27
Calicut	29·851	NW	9	91·7	79·2	81	....	14·72	plus 2·49
Cochin	29·831	Calm	5	92·3	80·6	79	....	21·34	plus 2·94
Bangalore	29·851	W	6	92·3	68·8	74	....	8·56	plus 1·65
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·833	C	3	100·3	70·7	39	....	8·27	plus 5·08
Masulipatam	29·830	C	4	93·6	77·6	77	....	12·45	plus 4·39
Bellary	29·816	WNW	8	106·0	75·7	35	....	5·21	plus 1·75
Cuddapah	29·787	W	M	104·2	78·9	57	....	5·92	−0·17
Madras	29·809	WNW	9	94·0	79·8	74	....	23·13	plus 1·66
Coimbatore	29·845	SW	6	96·4	70·1	78	....	4·31	−2·64
Trichinopoly	29·865	S	6	100·1	79·3	63	....	10·07	−2·01
Negapatam	29·798	NW	6	94·4	81·9	68	....	46·35	+14·36
Colombo	29·834	W	9	87·5	76·9	83	....	36·99	−17·34

INSOLATION WIND.—"Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Upper Sind and at Deesa and Jask and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhui, Veraval, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri and Calicut and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum is 4° to 5° in defect of normal at Neemuch, Masulipatam and Negapatam and the minimum 7° to 11° as Akola, Trichinopoly, Nagpur, Raipur, Cawnpore and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 61° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy at Mormugao, Karwar, Cochin, Madras and Colombo.

Rain.—Trichinopoly reports more than three-quarters of an inch.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

THERE were two games played off yesterday evening, the one in the main enclosure between the Connaught Rangers and Friends' Union, attracting the biggest crowd so far seen out. During the first half the game was of a very level description, but in the second the Connaughts had all the better of the game and won by a substantial margin. There is room for improvement in the winners' combination whereas the losers played with the ball far too much and as a consequence lost several opportunities of scoring.

Punctual to the minute some very even up and down play opened, the Union doing well on the right till a run down by Gaffney and Phillips ended in the Connaughts pressing. They forced a corner through Faulds, but could do nothing with it and Sanzgiri relieved. Ruffley, however, returned well up and Comyn put in a very pretty run giving to Phillips in the circle and he sent in a hard, high shot which opened the score.

After this the Connaughts at once came up on the left and on the ball coming in from Dumphy, Comyn had a great chance, Telang just booking his stick in time. DeSouza then twice found the Union relief up the left wing but played about with the ball too much and the Connaughts came up again offside against Stokes saving the situation. The Union got back again now and might have done some good but for more playing about by W. Kamat but they worked the ball into the circle where R. Panthaki just shot to the right from a good position. They still kept up, Faulds doing good work which eventually drove them back and Gaffney delayed a bit too long in centering when his forwards were waiting in the circle. Some very pretty passing now moved amongst the Union forwards from wing to wing ending however by the inside left being off-side in the circle. After this, the ball travelled rapidly, the Connaughts having rather the better of it and once nearly scoring through Comyn whose shot, however, came from just outside the circle. The whistle for half-time arrived with the Rangers leading by a goal to nil.

On resuming, a run down the Union left was followed by the Connaughts pressing, but doing no good from a corner after in hot scuffle. Eventually De Souza put in a very nice run but they were driven back and Dumphy putting in good work gave to Faulds who gave Phillips a great chance, but Cantinwalla saved finely but kicked against Telang and sticks against B. Panthaki saw the Rangers back. Faulds came within an ace of dribbling into goal, a corner followed to the Union and then Dumphy put in another run giving to Comyn whose shot was very well saved at the expense of a corner from which Faulds nearly scored. The next moment the Connaught's right got nicely down and Phillips' shot was saved. A corner ensued and Faulds shot clean over the bar. Phillips next put in a very nice run and one followed by DeSouza who gave in to R. Pathaki but his shot was spoilt by Ruffley hooking his stick. They were not down long and a quick

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is characteristic of Lord Charles Beresford's successful handling of the men of the lower deck that he should have inaugurated his command of the Channel Fleet by instituting a system of leave which for generosity stands out in marked contrast to that under his predecessor, Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson. The new Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet believes that if the bluejacket is treated well and allowed leave and other privileges on a scale consistent with the exigencies of the service, he will not abuse the trust reposed in him to uphold the highest traditions of the Navy when ashore, and to return to duty at the specified time Once a month, therefore, each watch is to be granted leave from 4-30 p. m. on Friday until noon the following Monday, To enable this to be done, the general drill which usually takes place on Monday has been assigned to another convenient day. Lord Charles, in notifying this special leave arrangement, intimates that its continuance depends entirely on liberty men returning punctually to their ships, and to assist them to do so special arrangements have been made with the railway companies to run trains from London and the home ports in time to reach Weymouth before noon on Monday.

LEAVE BREAKING.

Leave-breaking is also to be dealt with on new lines in the hope of reducing the percentage of absentees. In the second watch from the ships for leave at Easter there were 150 absentees, the "Hindustan" heading the list with 31. Practically the whole of the leave-breakers rejoined their ships ultimately, but the new Commander-in-Chief intends, if possible, to bring down the number of absentees. He has therefore directed that "a man who breaks his leave and so allows other men to do his work is to be placed in a 'break-leave party' and given any extra jobs that may be necessary so as to make up for the time lost by being absent from his ship." This "break-leave party" will be mustered every two hours from 8 a. m. until 8 p. m., the mustering to continue on a scale of two days for every hour of absence, up to a total of 14 days. So as to temper mercy with justice, it is directed that inclusion in the "break-leave party" is not to be regarded as "punishment" in the naval sense of the word, but simply as "making up the time lost to the State," and is therefore not to be recorded in the daily entries. The effect of Lord Charles Beresford's methods to discourage leave-breaking will be watched with close attention throughout the service, and as every opportunity is to be taken of giving leave during the forthcoming visit of the Channel Fleet to various ports in the United Kingdom, the experiment will soon be put too a practical test.

THE VULCAN.

I note that the repair and torpedo depot ship "Vulcan" which was built at Portsmouth, and has served a long period as the factory ship of the Mediterranean Fleet is coming home for a thorough overhaul and to be brought up-to-date with her appliances. Time was when the only repair ship possessed by the Fleet was the old "Hecla," a merchant craft bought into the service and fitted up as a torpedo storeship for mining purposes, &c. Now, however, there are several of these repair or fleet factory ships in the Navy, and most of them are equipped in a very efficient manner, and capable of undertaking large jobs of work in the way of castings or forgings; for they have steam hammers on board, and moulding apparatus. Among this class of vessel are the 'Assistance,' 'Vulcan,' and 'Hecla' and the 'Cyclops,' a new ship, has just been completed by a private firm at Sunderland for the senior service, replete with all the machines and salvage apparatus requisite for an up-to-date ship of her class. These vessels have also cargo-carrying capacity, which will enable them to carry spare guns and mountings, ammunition, and the general stores required for a fleet on active service in war time. They are manned with a special complement of selected artificers and naval artisans, and are, as I have before hinted, only floating naval bases of no mean order, ready to accompany a fleet or squadron during warlike operations.

THE USE OF THE SCOUT CLASS.

For whatever purpose the present class of scouts were originally designed, there can be no question as to their usefulness in their present positions at the head of the respective torpedo flotillas. They are fast enough for all purposes, with destroyers and torpedo boats whose speed is instantly reduced when there is any wind or sea in open water, although they may not be fast enough themselves to hold their own with the larger cruisers when the weather is really bad outside the narrow seas. In regard to this latter, however, we received and published reports from these vessels during the 1906 manœuvres that spoke of their scouts fulfilling expectations while operating with the heavy armoured fleets. Some criticism has been passed on the intention of the Admiralty to build a Swift class, which is said to be a design between our present largest type of destroyer and the scouts. As this new type is likely to be very costly it is probable that more public money will be wasted in their production. If they are not able to keep up a very high speed in bad weather they will be no better than the present class of destroyer for purposes of attack and not so good as the present class of scout for cruiser or scounting duties. To spend money, therefore, on a hybrid type of this sort appears on the face of it to be a superfluous and useless expenditure, and it would be interesting to know on what grounds the Admiralty justify their decision to bring such a class of vessel into existence.

THE ARMY SCHEME.

From all we can hear, the Government are not at all sorry that an interval should elapse between the attack made upon Mr. Haldane's Army Scheme in the House of Commons and his reply thereto. The views of many experienced and highly-placed officers have been laid before the Minister in favour of modifying the scheme, while not a few members on the Government side of the House have taken alarm at certain of the proposals. It is therefore possible that some changes will be introduced into the Bill before the discussion is resumed, and rumour states that the county organisation for the proposed Territorial Army under the lords-lieutenant will be modified. The scheme will be put into force tentatively in certain selected counties, and nothing is likely to be done to force the pace. It is desired to test not only the military possibilities of the proposed organisation, but also the attitude of the public towards them. Slumbering opposition has been aroused in political circles, and on the Government side of the House, and especially among the Labour Party, it is being very freely stated that if such proposals as those of Mr. Haldane had been brought forward by a Tory Minister, the whole country would have been ringing with Liberal denunciation of this attempt to "Germanise England." Evidently Mr. Haldane's ideal of a National Army is incompatible with the views of many supporters of the Government, and unfortunately not a few of the new members of the House of Commons display very little Imperial patriotism and scarcely any knowledge of the necessities for the maintenance of what we have won at the cost of so much blood and treasure.

PARTY DISCUSSION.

Generally speaking, the discussion upon the debate has been upon strictly party lines, and has shown very little independence. Indeed, it is rather amusing to observe the opposing points of view from which the critics in the lay press have written. The *Globe* says that Mr. Wyndham never better proved his power to grip detail as well as to enlarge on principles than in his powerful indictment of the scheme. The *Tribune* on the other hand, tells us that Mr. Wyndham's master "was a sorry affair." "He concentrated all his persuasion upon the hard case of the Militia, and in so doing digged a pit unto himself. The *Morning Advertiser* condemned the whole proposal as "a hopeless scheme." It fell to Sir Edward Grey to array the forces of Defence when Mr. Wyndham led the attack, and the *Daily Telegraph* remarked that there was something melancholy in the sight of a brilliant statesman devoting himself entirely to the task of appealing to the special prejudices of the majority which sat behind him. We have ourselves pointed out the confusion of thought which ran through the Foreign Secretary's argument. But the *Daily News* says that he put his case with the candour and the gravity "that give value to his speeches." A similar disparity of view is found in the provincial papers. The *Liverpool Courtier* referred to Mr. Arnold-Forsters "very effective intervention in the debate, his speech "ranking first among all that have been made upon Mr. Haldane's scheme"; whereas the *Liverpool Post* tells us that the whole of Mr. Arnold-Forster's criticism was "make-believe," and that he was "singularly economical in argument. In short, the newspapers on the Opposition side are unanimous in condemning the scheme, though some of them are willing to admit theoretical advantages: while the Government organs are generally enthusiastic in praise of Mr. Haldane's proposal.

PRESS ANALYSIS.

They cannot, however, all of them drink the full draught. *Surgit amari aliquid.* The *Nation* observes that the Radical and Labour Party are very rightly hostile to the dangerous spirit lurking in the proposals. "It is dangerous because it means that the Territorial Army is to be an aristocratic army, that it is to inherit the traditions of the Volunteers of the eighteenth century, that it is to make the class system supreme in our new Army, as it is in our old." The *Daily News* asks if the new scheme is democratic, if it is inexpensive, and if it is likely to acclimatise a military spirit? We should be inclined to reply in the negative to these questions. Our contemporary is bound to confess considerable sympathy with the Labour members in their opposition, and deprecates the "aristocratic atmosphere" which is supposed to envelop the new Territorial organisation.

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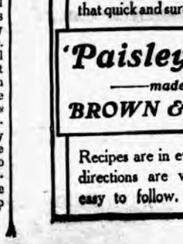

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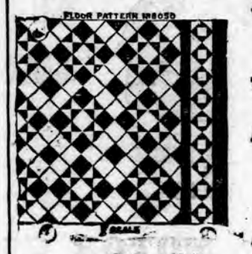

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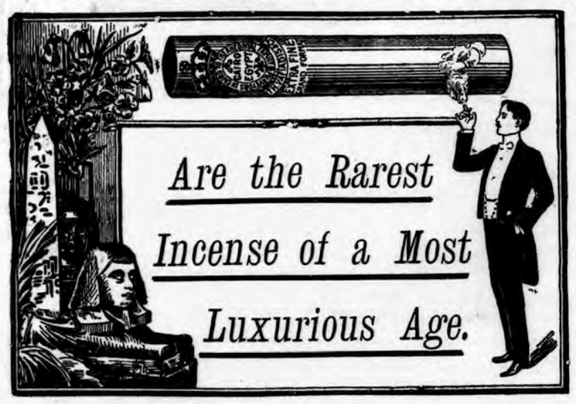

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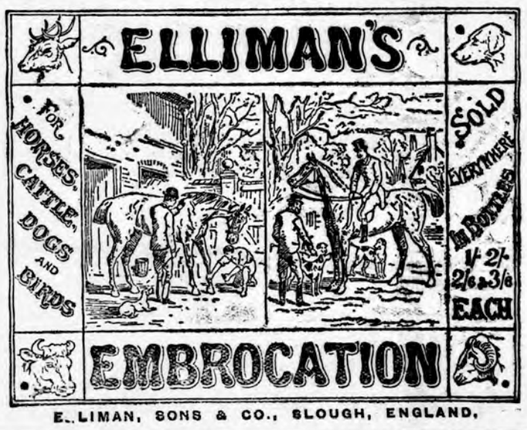

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Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 126, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. N. D Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armstrong Lane, Bazargate Buys, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, 224 de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.